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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } BY POST, 6½D.



THE ZULU WAR: DEATH OF LIEUTENANT FRITH IN SKIRMISH AT ERZUNGAYAN HILL.—SEE PAGE 109.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 17, Charles-street, Berkley-square, the Lady Doreen Long, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at North Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Henry F. Swan, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Sefton House, Dawlish, the wife of Francis Mark Cann, of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at All Saints' Church, Bisham, Berks, by the Rev. Joshua Greaves, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. T. E. Powell, Vicar of Bisham. Captain Thomas Burns, 25th King's Own Borderers, eldest son of Thomas Burns, Esq., of Tilworth, Axminster, Devon, to Agnes Madeline Florence, second, and younger surviving daughter of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, in the county of Buckingham.

On the 30th ult., at The Oratory, Brompton, Charles William Herbert, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the late Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Villa Bianca, Bath, in his 81st year, Jeffry Francis Prendergast, eldest son of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, Registrar of the Court of Chancery of Ireland.

On the 22nd ult., at Ilsenburg-am-Harz, Germany, Robert Way Harty, the only son of Sir Robert and Lady Harty, in the 20th year of his age.

On May 23, at Derwentwater, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the Hon. Captain William Lawdon, R.N., M.L.C., of Montacute and Derwentwater, Tasmania, and of Coate House, Martock, Somerset, in the 89th year of his age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9-29; Rom. iii. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i., or 1 Kings iii.; Matt. xvii. 1-21. St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Whit-hall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Bank Holiday. Royal Academy, Evening Exhibition (closing day). International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton, champion meeting. Athletic Sports: Bedford, Burghley, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Olney, Bridgnorth, Spalding, Penzance. Oldham Cattle, Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

British Medical Association, annual meeting at Cork (four days), Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances. Regattas: Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes (four days), Loch Ryan, Stranraer (two days). Yorkshire Agricultural Show, Leeds (three days). Frighton Races. International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton: free prize shooting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Transfiguration of Our Lord. The Duke of Edinburgh born 1844. Society for Development of Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Cave Thomas on Proportions). Agricultural Society, noon. Banquet to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House. National Archery Meeting, Cheltenham (three days).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

Archaeological Institute at Taunton: annual meeting; meetings of sections; excursion to Staple Fitz-paine and Castle Neroche. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at Glasgow, papers and discussions, 10 a.m.; visits to works, &c., 2 p.m.; dinner at Grand Hotel, 7.30 p.m. Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland Show, Newry (three days).

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

Trinity Law Sittings end. British Medical Association, Cork: address by Dr. Andrew Ferguson. Archaeological Institute at Taunton, excursions, conversations by the Mayor, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

Archaeological Institute at Taunton: Craye Agricultural Society, first excursions to Bridgewater, &c. Yachting: Erith and Barrow Corinthian Clubs.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	m	M	m	M	m	M
2	28	2	47	3	7	3
3	25	3	45	4	3	4
4	20	4	37	4	35	5
5	10	5	25	5	10	5
6	25	5	42	5	10	6
7	6	0	6	1	0	6

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General	Movement in	Rain in 24 hours,	Rain at 10 A.M.
	Boreas	Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	at 10 A.M. next morning.
July 20	29.344	57.9	54.8	.90	10	65.6	54.0	S. SW. W.	461 0'125
21	29.415	55.0	52.9	.93	10	60.8	55.0	W.	424 0'225
22	29.678	57.2	50.7	.79	10	64.2	53.6	NW. N.W.	310 0'010
23	30.023	58.2	52.7	.83	6	70.8	55.4	N.W. W. SW.	156 0'030
24	30.032	60.6	53.7	.79	6	72.6	52.0	SW. W.	225 0'000
25	30.064	56.7	50.3	.80	7	67.3	49.2	W. SW.	155 0'010
26	29.986	56.0	51.5	.26	9	63.8	51.6	SW. WSW.	107 0'020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.430 29.301 29.000 29.017 30.028 29.991 29.993
Temperature of Air .. 50.3° 55.6° 59.0° 58.6° 61.4° 60.2° 57.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 58.6° 53.1° 54.8° 55.1° 58.0° 55.4° 54.7°

Direction of Wind .. S. W. NW. WNW. SW. SW.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round. Fauteuils, 5s. ofa Stalls 3s. Area 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879, commencing at Three o'clock.—FAREWELL OPERA CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.	
Trio, "Qual volonta'" ("I Lombardi")	Verdi.
Mdlle. Libia Drog, Signor Runcio, and Herr Behrens	Herr Engel.
Aria, "Non è vero" ..	Mattel.
Bolero, "Leggiere invisibile"	Arditi.
Romanza, "M' appari" ("Marta")	Flotow.
Signor Brignoli.	Eagle.
New Song, "Farewell" ..	Harmonium—Herr Engel.
Harp obligato: Mr. John Thomas.	Shield.
Song, "The Wolf" ..	Mozart.
Mdlle. Minnie Hawk.	A. Thomas.
Romanza, "Ah! non credea" ("Mignon")	Boito.
Signor Frapolli.	Bizet.
Air, "Saper vorreste" ("Un ballo in Maschera")	Verdi.
Mdlle. Marie Vanzandt.	Rossini.
Duet, "Giorno d' errore" ("Le nozze di Figaro")	Signor Del Puente.
Mdlle. Marie Roze and Madame Trebelli.	Mozart.
Aria, "Non più andrai" ("Le nozze di Figaro")	Signor Galassi.
Madame Trebelli.	Thomas.
Conductor—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT.	Boito.
Prices of Admission:—Amphitheatre Stalls, 6s.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Seats (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Upper Orchestra, Organ Gallery, and Gallery, 1s.	By order, ROBERT L. IMPEY, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office, Her Majesty's Theatre; of all the Librarians, Musicsellers, and usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—THIRTY-THIRD CELEBRATION, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, 17, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 29th instant.

By order,
ROBERT L. IMPEY,
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 33,000 Shares have been already subscribed at par, and the remaining 67,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription at £1 Premium, payable as follows:—

£1 on Application.

£2 on Allotment.

£3 Being £1 per Share Premium, and £2 per Share in respect of Capital.

The Balance over £2 per Share is not intended to be called up.

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John Staniforth, Esq. (Anglo-Universal Bank).	M. Leon Blanck, ancien Directeur de la Société de l'Union Générale.
	M. Richard Vacheron, Membre du Conseil Général du Rhône, Administrateur de la Société de l'Union Générale.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS. London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, London, E.C.

SOCIETIES. Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., Old Jewry, E.C.

AUDITORS. Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., 5, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.). Mr. J. D. Kennedy.

The Subscription is open at the Temporary Offices—London: 31, Lombard-street, E.C. Paris: 49, Rue Talbot.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for carrying on the business of Fire Insurance in England and France—in both of which countries the principles of Fire Insurance are well understood and appreciated—with power to open branches in other places, and (with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, but not otherwise) to extend the business to Life, Marine, and All Risks Assurance, or either of them.

This Company will have the

engaged in it is emphatic. We take the satisfaction which his assurance, corroborated by that of Lord Chelmsford, is calculated to give; but one cannot avoid the inference that, although successful in the instance before us, the immature age at which so considerable a proportion of our fighting army was hurried off to South Africa, cannot be repeated without enormous peril, and reveals some serious defect of our present Army organisation at home.

The public will be pleased, moreover, that Lord Chelmsford has rehabilitated his reputation as a soldier. He has been much and severely criticised, nor can it be denied that much of the criticism inflicted upon him appears to have been well founded. He was rash where he ought to have been especially cautious; he was hesitating where it was, above all things, important that he should have been resolute. But the difficulties of his position were, undoubtedly, great. His sense of responsibility could not have been otherwise than extremely onerous, and probably he had less confidence in his strategical skill than is indispensable in a great Commander. When the whole truth comes to be known with regard to the material obstacles he had to surmount in moving his forces and in keeping open his communications with his base, it may be found that, although he possessed not the genius of a great warrior, he had no small share of the patience which should accompany it. It has been found, in fact, that, in front of the enemy, he knew both when and how to strike. The public will not grudge him the honour which he has redeemed, but is glad that the main object for which he so assiduously and, for a while, fruitlessly laboured, was achieved at last, not by another, nor by means of another, but by himself.

It would be folly to pretend that this victory at Ulundi is one of a character the recollection of which our country will cherish with a glow of patriotic pride. The war which, it is hoped, it will bring to a close has never been one in which the people of Great Britain have taken an approving interest. It was initiated without consulting their wishes. The policy of it, however it may please the Cape Colonists, never commended itself to the authorities or to the people of the United Kingdom. It will never leave behind it any historical landmark to which posterity will revert with reverential feeling. It has not been popular even in the Army; and, although assented to by a Parliamentary vote, it has met with but few words of eulogium in Parliamentary speeches. We have reason, perhaps, to be glad that it has not been more successful than it has. The country, having been dragged into it, could not, of course, put an end to the War, in the face of the disasters it had sustained, until it had sufficiently demonstrated its power of ascendancy. This it has now done, and it may be pretty confidently said that the best incident of the Zulu War is that which opens a way out of it. It will, we hope, exhibit a useful warning to future High Commissioners, and it may read a lesson of some value to Governments who appoint them with so large a measure of discretionary control. Beyond this, we are afraid it will prove unproductive. It opens a way nowhere. It may place in safety colonies which need never to have been endangered. It does not even force an outlet for an expansion of trade, and it will scarcely increase the power of Christian influences among the races which it has affected. Lastly, it may be a source of great dissatisfaction between the Colonies of South Africa and the Mother Country; for it cannot be supposed that we shall be content to let them prescribe the results of victories which, to a large extent, they leave us to achieve for them. Grave questions have still to be brought to an issue in the Colonial Office and in the Imperial Parliament, and the settlement of them, we fear, has not been forwarded by the haste with which the country was hurried into the Zulu War.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited her Majesty. Princess Beatrice rode with the Duke of Edinburgh on Monday. Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria Melita, and Alexandra of Edinburgh, who had been on a week's visit to the Queen, left for Osborne Cottage, where their parents are sojourning. Colonel M'Pherson, C.B., commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders at Parkhurst, dined with her Majesty. Viscount Cranbrook, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, have also dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and other members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks in the Royal demesne, and has driven to various places in the island. The Queen has continued to receive good reports of the favourable progress of Prince Leopold.

The Queen has appointed Colonel Robert Biddulph, C.B., to be her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Cyprus.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, went to the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich, where his Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. The Royal party drove from Marlborough House by the Old Kent-road, and were received at the school by the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir M. Lopes, Earl Sydney, and several of the Lords of the Admiralty. A number of the boys of the school were drawn up on the parade ground, and

and others manned the yards of the ship which stands in the square. The Prince was in the undress uniform of a Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve; the young Princes wore the uniform of naval cadets. The Royal visitors, under the guidance of Captain Burney, R.N., the superintendent of the school, made a tour of inspection through the various workshops, where the boys are taught trades. The boys, being engaged in such various occupations as tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and laundry work, both amused and interested the visitors. The prizetakers and other boys, with the visitors, assembled in the gymnasium, and upon the arrival of the Royal party "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by nearly 1000 boys; after which the prizetakers filed past the Prince and received from his hands their books, medals, and certificates. After this ceremony Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in a concise speech, thanked the Royal visitors for their interest in the school and for their presence among the boys; at the conclusion true Kentish fire was given for the Prince, the Princess, and Princes Albert Victor and George. The Prince rose and expressed his thanks to Mr. Smith and the assembled company for the vote of thanks, and to the lads for their response, and added, "Let me say again it has given me, as also the Princess and my two boys, great pleasure to come here to-day and to go through this most interesting and excellent institution." Some gymnastic exercises having been gone through by the pupils, the Royal party visited the swimming-bath of the school, where some interesting feats in swimming and diving were performed by the boys; the Prince throwing pieces of money into the water for the boys to dive for. The Royal party returned to town, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria called upon their Royal Highnesses, and the Prince returned his Imperial Highness's visit. Subsequently his Royal Highness left Marlborough House for Molecombe, Chichester, for Goodwood week. The Princess remained in town.

The Prince and Princess were present at Countess Spencer's last ball, at which were also the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden.

At the close of the late visit to Brocklesby Park, the Princess planted in the grounds a Wellingtonia gigantea, and her Royal Highness with the Prince, with their hostess and the Earl of Yarborough, and numerous guests were photographed in a group.

The gold medal for swimming, given by the Prince to the Royal Savoy Club, the competitors being the junior choristers of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, has been won by Cornelius Payne.

Princes Albert Edward and Victor of Wales, whose two years career on board the Britannia training-ship at Dartmouth has been most satisfactory, have passed out. The Royal cadets have been treated exactly the same as the other cadets, and subjected to the same discipline afloat and ashore. Prince Albert Victor not intending to adopt the Navy as a profession, the authorities have allowed a slight deviation from the usual course of study in his case. At the last examination both Princes obtained first-class in seamanship, which entitled them to three months sea time, and another three months has been accredited to them for good conduct.

Princess Christian distributed the prizes at the Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes after the annual examination of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Clarence House, Roehampton, on Wednesday.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her eighty-second year yesterday week. Early in the day her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits from the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, who is staying with the Duchess. In the afternoon there assembled at her Royal Highness's residence in the Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and children, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and various old personal friends of the venerable Duchess.

The Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover have dined with the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has been on a visit to Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, at her residence, Highcliffe, Christchurch, Hants. His Royal Highness, after three days, left for Torquay.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden visited the East and West India Docks on Tuesday. He inspected from one of the company's tugs the East India Import Dock and the new East India Dock entrance, which will be opened to-day (Saturday). The Grand Duke also went on board Messrs. Donald Currie's steamer the Dunrobin Castle, and afterwards the Cuzco, a vessel of the Orient Line, which has just accomplished the passage from Australia in the quickest time on record (thirty-six days). After a general inspection of the docks, the Prince lunched with the Directors at the Dock House.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury closed the season by a dinner party on Wednesday, followed by a reception at the family residence in Arlington-street.

The marriage of Viscount Galway, M.P., with Miss Vere Gosling, only daughter of the late Mr. Ellis Gosling, of Busbridge Park, Godalming, was celebrated on Thursday week at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride was received by her stepfather, Mr. John C. Ramsden, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were the Lady Lilian Paulet, the Hon. Amicia and the Hon. Florence Milnes, the Hon. Helen Brodrick, Miss Leslie, Miss Drummond, Miss Monckton, Miss M. Gosling, Miss Ethel Milner, and Miss Owen. The bride wore a dress of pearl-white satin duchesse, with long train, trimmed with crêpe lisse and orange-blossoms, with a bunch of natural edelweiss, and round her neck a string of large pearls, and on her head a wreath of orange-blossoms, with a diamond tiara, and in her hair some diamond stars and a crescent of brilliants. The costumes of the bridesmaids were of white Indian muslin, and each carried a bouquet of white flowers. Each wore a jewelled pin, the head forming a Viscount's coronet, composed of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Viscount Galway was accompanied by Mr. Francis Monckton, M.P., as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, assisted by the Rev. Charles Jardine, Chaplain to Lord Galway, and the Rev. William Tringham, Rector of Busbridge, Surrey. In consequence of a recent bereavement in Mr. Ramsden's family,

only the relatives and the most intimate friends were invited to the breakfast at Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden's, in Grosvenor-street. The bride and bridegroom left for Serby Hall, Lord Galway's seat in Notts. At the Bawtry station the Viscount and Viscountess were met by a troop of the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry and a large body of mounted tenantry, who escorted his Lordship and bride to their home. Lady Galway's travelling costume was of white foulard satiné trimmed with Breton lace, with bonnet and parasol to match, and bouquet of orange-blossoms.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Reginald Baliol Brett, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Brett, and Eleonor, youngest daughter of the late M. Sylvain van de Weyer, for many years Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Earl and Countess Cairns and Lady Lilius Sherbrooke visited Streatham-common last Saturday, for the purpose of opening a new coffee-house and lecture-hall there.

Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Bowen will be the vacation Judges; Mr. Justice Stephen taking the first half and Mr. Justice Bowen the remainder of the vacation.

The award of scholarships, &c., in connection with the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature has been made.

The council of the Hospital Sunday Fund met on Tuesday, and agreed to the award of the distribution committee, whereby £25,068 is disposed of among 127 institutions.

On Tuesday morning the foundation of a portion of the old quay wall on the south side of the East India Import Dock gave way, and sheds and hydraulic machinery were displaced.

On Monday afternoon a musical festival of the Church of England Sunday Schools, from the northern and eastern districts of London, was held at the Alexandra Palace.

A new Board school which has been erected in the Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale, was opened on Monday evening by the Rev. J. Rodgers, who officiated in the absence of Sir C. Reed.

The first distribution of prizes to the boys on the training-ship Shaftesbury took place on Tuesday in the presence of the Industrial Schools Committee of the School Board for London and a large party of visitors.

At a recent meeting of the governors of the Chelsea Hospital for Women the Earl of St. Germans, the president, received at the hands of the Rev. Canon Fleming (one of the board of management) an anonymous donation of £1000 towards providing furniture for the new hospital.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in July the total number of paupers was 77,712, of whom 40,995 were in workhouses and 36,717 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 1142, 779, and 795 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 580, of whom 432 were men, 120 women, and 28 children under sixteen.

There were 2482 births and 1208 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 78, the deaths being 535 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3032 births and 1423 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34·9 and 16·4 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 57·4 deg., being 5·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 110·5 hours.

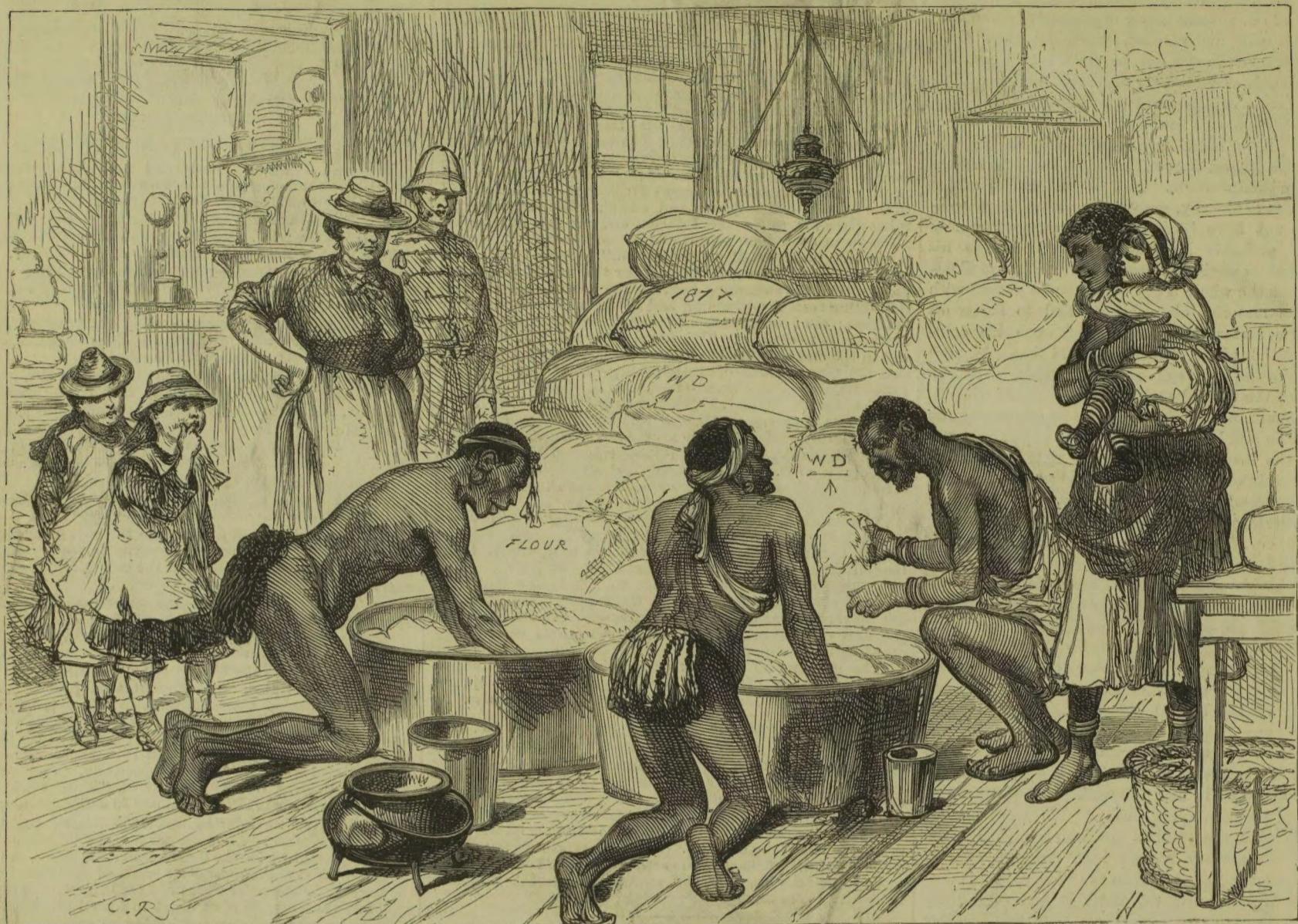
Last Saturday the third exhibition of plants grown by boys and girls attending the Alderman-street Sunday School took place at the Vestry-Hall, Pancras-road. Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P., opened the exhibition; and the attendance of people anxious to see the flowers was very large. The show was excellent, and many of the plants found purchasers. During the afternoon the band of the Leavesden Schools was present, and a choir sang a selection of part-songs. In the evening the prizes to the successful competitors were distributed by Mr. Justice Fry and Lady Fry. The Royal Horticultural Society granted a medal, which was awarded as a special prize for the best plant in the show.

The quarterly court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at their offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, when the accounts and balance-sheet for the week ending Dec. 31, 1878, were submitted, showing the receipts to be £894, and the expenditure £837. The secretary reported the receipt of £270, being the final instalment of a legacy by the late Mr. James Sturm. Also, that the society had, during the past three months, placed appliances for the saving of life in Sandown, Isle of Wight, Bridgwater, and Ramsgate — making the total number of escapes stationed by the society in suburban and provincial localities sixty. Applications for the grant of fire-escapes from the Swindon Local Board and Crediton urban authority were agreed to. Numerous rewards for saving life were then distributed.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., distributed the prizes to the cadets of the Worcester Training College, off Greenhithe, Kent, yesterday week. In his speech at the close of the distribution Mr. Smith said that our national greatness was principally due to the fact that we had a larger mercantile marine than any other nation. No other nation in the world could have got ready so large a force as we had recently sent out within so short a space of time; and our reserve power in that direction was such that, no matter how great the effort we made, there was still an enormous amount of latent power in hand. The First Lord of the Admiralty was accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Smith, who had kindly undertaken to decorate the Queen's prizeman (Mr. Alexander Saxton) and other cadets to whom medals had been awarded. A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen went down from town to Erith by special train, and were conveyed to Greenhithe by steam-boat.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, gave, on Wednesday, his last lecture for the season at the British Museum on Assyrian Antiquities, a distinguished company being present. The sports of the Assyrian Kings occupied a great portion of the lecture, which the Doctor illustrated by reference to the beautiful and well-preserved sculptures of the Royal lion-hunting that are in the basement rooms, and he highly commended the accuracy of detail of Mr. Bridgeman's picture, "A Royal Pastime in Nineveh," in the Royal Academy. Much was said about the cuneiform writing, and some interesting translations were given which confirm our historical Scriptures. The bronzes lately found by Mr. Rassam, which belonged to gates twenty feet high, set up in the time of Elisha, were explained: their excellent state of preservation is something remarkable. By way of a *bonne bouche* the signet-cylinder of King Dungi, who lived 4900 years ago—before the time of Abraham—was shown, as well as an impression from it. Such lectures are deeply interesting, as they enable us to appreciate these inestimable treasures of our great national collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.



NATIVES IN A FARMHOUSE MAKING BREAD FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS AT ESTCOURT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



1. Residence of the late Prince Imperial.

2. Officers' Mess-Quarters.

3. House of the late Mr. P. Uys.

A SKETCH AT Utrecht, SHOWING WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL LIVED.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN H. B. LAURENCE, 4TH REGIMENT.



THE ZULU WAR: AMBASSADORS FROM KING CETEWAYO TO SUE FOR PEACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Committee of the Senate upon M. Ferry's Educational Bill yesterday week adopted article 2, and by five votes to four passed the first two paragraphs of article 3. It was decided to reserve the consideration of the third paragraph until the Committee should be able to hear the views of M. Ferry on the subject. The Chamber passed the Estimates of the Ministry of Public Works. M. Proust brought forward a motion proposing that the ruins of the Tuilleries should be razed to the ground, and the motion was referred to a Special Committee. Both Chambers met on Monday, but nothing of interest occurred at the sitting of either body. The Committee of the Senate on the Ferry Education Bill has voted all the clauses with the exception of articles 7, 9, and 10. It is believed that the Session of the Chamber of Deputies will be prorogued at the end of the present week. In the Chamber on Tuesday the bill for the destruction of the ruins of the Tuilleries and laying out a garden on the site was, after a warm passage of arms between the Bonapartists and Radicals, passed by 249 to 160 votes.

Not less than 2500 cartloads of documents deposited in the Palais du Luxembourg have to be removed to the Pavillon de Flore, the future seat of the Paris Municipality.

The inauguration of the Exhibition of the Industrial Sciences took place on Thursday week at the Palace of Industry in Paris. The interior presents a charming appearance. The catalogue has already been printed, and the names of upwards of 1800 exhibitors figure in it.

At a public meeting held last week in Bordeaux M. de Lesseps, in speaking of the Panama Canal scheme, said that France would find all the money, and he expected that the canal would be open for traffic in seven or eight years.

The annual distribution of prizes bestowed on works exhibited at the Salon took place on Sunday at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Conspicuous among the numerous eminent personages present was M. Jules Ferry, in whose person the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts are united. In his official capacity he had to make a speech, and in doing so he naturally referred to the present state of art in France. He spoke of the advantages of establishing drawing-schools all over the country, and of the benefit to artists and to the general public. To the South Kensington Museum, in which, after the Exhibition of 1851, all the most perfect models of art applied to industrial purposes were collected, the education of the English workman and artisan was mainly due. The taste of French workmen was still uncontested, but all who had travelled in England could bear witness to the immense progress which during the last twenty years had been made in that country. English and other workmen were preparing to dispute the superiority of Frenchmen. In conclusion, the Minister set forth the necessity of coping with foreign countries by the extension of schools of design.

Delegates in large numbers from various associations in favour of Free Trade met on Sunday in the Alcaza at Lyons. Three thousand persons were present, and a resolution affirming the principles of Free Trade was unanimously passed.

The Théâtre Français is to reopen its doors this (Saturday) evening, when the alterations and decorations of the theatre will be exhibited for the first time by gaslight. The Maison de Molière will be reopened by a characteristic representation, consisting of a performance of "Les Femmes Savantes" and "Le Malade Imaginaire."

The Tenth Chamber pronounced judgment last Saturday in the *Lanterne* case. After declaring that the *Lanterne* had committed the double offence of insulting the agents of the public force and of publishing false news in stating that Mdlle. Bernage had been arrested by an *agent des mœurs*, the verdict went on to say that, far from establishing the fact that the individual in question was an *agent des mœurs*, the evidence all went to prove that it was utterly impossible that such could have been the case. M. Genay, manager of the *Lanterne*, is accordingly condemned to four months' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 4000f. The *Lanterne* was also ordered to insert the judgment at the head of its next number.

A statue to M. Thiers is to be unveiled at Nancy to-morrow (Sunday). The Ministers have decided that five of their number shall attend the ceremony. M. Jules Simon will deliver the principal address.

A decree issued by the Governor-General of Algeria places a collective sequestration upon the territory of the tribes, or portions of tribes, who took part in the recent insurrectionary movement in the Aurès district, and further imposes upon them an extraordinary contribution of 255,000f.

SPAIN.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Marshal Martinez Campos, the President of the Council, read a Royal decree proroguing the Cortes. According to the Ministerial papers, the Government intends submitting to the Cortes next January a bill relating to the question of slavery in Cuba.

As the carriage of King Alfonso was passing through the Calle de Los Tragineros at Madrid last Saturday evening an old woman threw a stone at his carriage. She has been certified to be insane.

ITALY.

The Senate on Thursday week, by 75 votes against 10, passed the bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies abolishing the grist tax on cereals of inferior quality. The reporter of the bill stated that the Committee would, after the recess, present a report on the Supplementary Bill passed by the Chamber providing for the reduction by one fourth of the tax on the better sorts of cereals from July 1, 1880, and of the complete abolition of the impost in 1884. Signor Cairoli recently asked the Senate not to insist upon deferring the final vote on the Grist Tax Bill until after the recess, urging that the measure involved both financial and political issues. The Minister of Finance stated that the increased sugar duties would come into force at the same time as the abolition of the tax on inferior cereals.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Signor Cairoli assured the House, in reply to interpellations respecting the policy of Italy in relation to Greece and Egypt, that the present Ministry would pursue a policy of peace, insisting at the same time on the execution of treaties, more particularly upon the carrying out of Article XXIV. of the Treaty of Berlin.

BELGIUM.

In a sitting of the Senate on Thursday week the Vice-President read a letter from Prince de Ligne, persisting in his resignation of the Presidency and of his seat in the Senate. An explanation was given in the Chamber of Representatives by the Minister of Justice with regard to the search made by the police at the Jesuit College. The Minister said that the Government had merely consented to the prosecution instituted by the judicial authorities, and that the magistrates had acted in this matter on their own initiative, and their own sole responsibility. In a sitting of the Senate next day the bill modifying the law relative to personal taxation, and the electoral laws connected therewith, was adopted.

GERMANY.

The Empress Augusta arrived on Sunday at Mainau. Her Majesty desired to arrive without any ceremony, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden accordingly received her at Reichenau and drove her thence to Mainau.

Yesterday week the birthday of Princess Louise of Prussia, Duchess of Connaught, was celebrated at the German Court with all the usual honours. Prince Frederick Charles, father of the Duchess, left in the evening for Wilhelmshaven, where he embarked for Norway, intending to make an autumn tour in that country.

The King of Siam has sent a wedding present to the Duchess of Connaught, which was handed a few days ago by the Siamese Envoy to the German Empress at Coblenz. It consists of a consecrated shell set in gold, two massive golden bowls for jewellery, and a golden pedestal with two branches. The whole is enclosed in an elegant chest covered with orange-coloured velvet. The objects are of genuine Siamese work, and display great taste in design and skill in execution.

Duke William of Schwerin, brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died at Heidelberg on Monday.

Herr von Gerolt, formerly Prussian Minister at Washington, died at Bonn last Sunday.

The third meeting of the Congress of Teachers of the Blind was held at Berlin on Sunday in the hall used for the sittings of the Lower House of the German Parliament. The meeting was attended by representatives of England, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Herr von Puttkammer, the recently-appointed Minister of Public Worship, welcomed the members of the congress in the name of the Prussian Government. Director Meyer, of Amsterdam, thanked the Minister in the name of the meeting for his presence and for the interest manifested in the meeting by the Prussian and German Governments.

The judgment of the court-martial upon the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst (which was run down by her consort the König Wilhelm on a fine morning last year within sight of Folkstone) sentences Rear-Admiral Batsch to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, and Lieutenant-Captain Kauser to one month's imprisonment. Captain Kühne has been acquitted.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Zichy, one of the Hungarian Secretaries of State, against whom charges of corruption and abuse of his office have been preferred, has appealed to the presidents of the Liberal party in the Reichsrath to appoint a court of honour, consisting of deputies, to investigate the matter. Count Zichy has further sent in his resignation, which the Minister-President, Herr Tisza, has submitted to the Emperor.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, has tendered his resignation.

RUSSIA.

The Governors of Eastern and Western Siberia have been authorised by the Government to allow the exiles in their districts to become members of guilds and to engage in trade.

A telegram of Tuesday's date from St. Petersburg states that the person who fired at General Drenteln on March 25 has been arrested, and is found to be the same person who, under the name of Pletneff, fired at the gendarmes who recently attempted to arrest him for other offences at Taganrog.

During the month of June last there were, according to a report issued by the Minister of the Interior, 1501 fires in Russia, the loss from damage to property being estimated at 12,024,134 roubles. Five hundred and eight of these fires are attributed to incendiarism, whilst 310 were caused by lightning.

On the 27th ult. the last Russian troops in Eastern Roumelia embarked at Burgas, leaving that province completely evacuated by the Muscovites.

The great annual fair at Nijni Novgorod was opened on Sunday.

GREECE.

In the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday M. Coumoundouros read a Royal Decree proroguing the Session. It is announced that the last sitting of the Chamber closed with a lively attack against the Government. The Ministry having asked a supplementary credit of six millions, M. Triopoulos moved an amendment condemning the Government. Thereupon M. Coumoundouros procured the King's signature to a decree of dissolution.

TURKEY.

The Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople has terminated in the resignation of Kheredine Pasha, the Sultan having persisted in his refusal to accept that part of the Minister's programme which related to the appointment of Ministers. An Imperial iradé has been issued suppressing the Grand Vizierate, and appointing Aarifi Pasha Prime Minister, and Safvet Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sawas Pasha is to be the Mustechar of the Foreign Office, which he will manage until the arrival of Safvet Pasha. Riza Pasha is appointed Minister of the Civil List, and Ali Fuad Bey First Secretary to the Sultan.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, made a long speech at Portland, in Maine, last week, upon the general financial position of America. After dwelling upon the advantages which had resulted from the resumption of specie payments, he said that an unexampled increase of crop exports had greatly assisted the recovery of the country from the commercial depression previously existing. In conclusion, he deprecated the revival of the Southern doctrine of State rights, the object of which was to elevate provincialism above nationalism.

Orders have been given to General Miles, commanding the force operating against Sitting Bull, to avoid bringing on an Indian war.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has finally adjourned, leaving the ordinance respecting the State debt to be submitted to the popular vote.

In Memphis the yellow fever continues to spread.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne has consented to the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and has appointed Mr. Robitaille to the vacant post. The latter took the oaths of office on Monday. Resolutions against the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just were passed at a public meeting held at Montreal on Sunday night. A party of Conservatives attempted late on Monday night to burn Mr. Letellier de St. Just in effigy at Quebec, but a number of Liberals collected and drove their political opponents from the spot.

Five hundred Orangemen paraded in Toronto unmolested on Wednesday week.

INDIA.

Major Cavagnari and the members of the British Mission arrived at Cabul on the 24th ult., and were received with military honours, a large number of spectators being present. The same evening Major Cavagnari presented his credentials to the Ameer, who acknowledged his address in a very friendly manner.

AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. Graham Berry, the Premier of Victoria, has

introduced in the Legislative Assembly a bill for reforming the Constitution. It gives the Legislative Assembly absolute control over taxation and expenditure, provides for the gradual substitution of a nominee council in place of the present elective Legislative Council, and provides that bills passed by the Assembly and twice rejected by the Legislative Council shall be referred by the Governor to a plebiscite.

On Wednesday last Mr. Berry presented his financial statement to the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne, from which it appears that the revenue for the past year amounted to £4,807,000, and the expenditure to £4,944,000; the estimated revenue for the present year is £5,088,000, and the expenditure £5,374,000, inclusive of the deficiency of £137,000 from last year's Budget. It is proposed to provide for the deficit of the current year by an increase in the land tax and Customs duties.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide stating that the proclamation prohibiting the importation of stock from the United Kingdom had been revoked; and telegrams from Sydney report that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the best means of disposing of the surplus meat of the New South Wales colony.

The political news in the Australian papers brought by the last overland mail has been anticipated by telegraph.

The Rayah of Quedah died on June 22.

The submarine cable for the Caspian Sea has arrived at St. Petersburg.

The first Protestant Church in the Tyrol was opened on Sunday at Innsbrück.

Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed Thomas F. Reade, her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, to be British Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis; Captain William Everett to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Erzeroum; and Captain Emilius Clayton, British Vice-Consul in Koordistan, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van.

The annual competitions of the Jersey National Rifle Association, extending over four days, were opened on Monday morning on Gorey-common. The entries were more numerous this year, the prizes being proportionally increased. Ten splendid silver cups, in addition to large money prizes, were offered—two being given by the States Assembly, one by the members of the militia force and the other by residents of the island. Major-General Nicholson, the Lieutenant-Governor, opened the proceedings by the first shot at 600 yards' range, and succeeded in scoring an outer.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkins, R. W., to be Rector of Creccombe, Morchard Bishop, Bagot, E. Bigoe; Rector of St. Mary's, Beswick, Manchester, Batterby, James; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Sheffield. Bennett, George T. Cull; Vicar of St. John's, St. George's-in-the-East. Burton, Charles Henry; Rector of Huggate. Chapelhow, Joseph; Rector of Kirkhampton, Cumberland. Cogswell, William H. L.; Vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester. Cooper, T.; Vicar of Playford; Vicar of New Shildon. Corniford, James; Rector of Peper-Harrow, Godalming. Cunningham, Francis Macaulay; Rector of Brightwell-with-Godwell, Berks. Davey, H. M.; Vicar of Oving, Sussex. Farmer, William; Vicar of Belchamp, St. Paul's. Griffith, James Martin; Vicar of Moylgrove. Hibbit, Arthur; Rector of Langton. Hill, Charles Noel; Rector of Church Stretton. Holloway, T.; Vicar of Coleford; Vicar of Sandhurst. Hussey, Canon; Rural Dean of Kennington. Ingram, Henry Manning; Rector of Aldrington. Keightley, G. W.; Rector of Great Stanbridge, Essex. Margesson, R. W.; Rector of Virginstow, Launceston. Marshall, John William; Vicar of Thornton-le-Street. Moreton, L. C. A.; Rector of Woodchester; Rector of Bramford Speke. Morris, Laurence B.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Middleton. Myrus, William Miles; Vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks. Nutt, John William; Rector of Harriestown, near Maidstone. O'Rorke, H. T.; Vicar of Sheriff Hales; Rector of Feltwell. Fenney, William Henry; Vicar of Northmoor, Oxon. Pole, E.; Rector of Rackenholt, Morchard Bishop. Rigg, John, Vicar of Alderholt, Dorset; Vicar of Imber, Wilts. Scowcroft, James Hamer; Vicar of Bishops Itchington. Steel, Henry William; Rector of Stoke Wake, Dorset. Sutcliffe, Charles; Vicar of Dinting Vale. Tennent, Robert Percy Trevor; Vicar of Acomb. Vaughan, Joseph Marychurch; Rector of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge. Walker, Robert; Vicar of Bettom, in the Isle of Axholme. Walkins, Daniel; Rector of Adstock, Bucks. Wayne, E. F.; Rector of Torwood, Torquay. Weston, George Frederick; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral. Woodward, F.; Perpetual Curate of Gaydon and Chadshunt.—*Guardian*.

The Church Congress is to be held at Swansea on Tuesday, Oct. 7, and three following days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Claughton officiated at the seventeenth centenary services of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill on Sunday.

The Martyrs' Memorial, in St. John's Church, Stratford-le-Bow, will be unveiled this (Saturday) afternoon by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A two-light Munich window, by Mayer and Co., representing Peter walking on the water to our Lord, has been placed in St. Jude's, Collingham-road.

Sir Robert Phillimore has presented to Highclere church a beautiful credence table, bearing an inscription in memory of his friendship of many years with the Earl of Carnarvon.

The Bishop of Rochester has consecrated a new church at Borstal, a rising town a few miles from Rochester. The funds for the building were raised by voluntary contributions, the site having been presented by Mr. Tuff.

Archdeacon Hessey, who has held the office of preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn for more than twenty-nine years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning. The Archdeacon's successor will be elected early in Michaelmas Term.

Convocation of York met on Wednesday and was occupied with the ornaments rubric. The Archbishop and the Bishop of Manchester made the principal speeches, and ultimately a proposal of the Dean of Chester, in favour of no change being made at present, was carried by a small majority.

At the anniversary of the reopening of St. John the Baptist Church at Rothley, a special service was held, and a stained-glass window in the tower, the gift of Mrs. George Edward Stanyon, of Redbourne Herts, late of Leicester, was unveiled. The window, which is of a very pretty design, was supplied by Mr. Constable, of Cambridge, at a cost of £75, and represents the baptism of Christ by St. John.

At the afternoon service of the Exeter Cathedral on Sunday the infant son of the Bishop of the Diocese was baptised in the name of Frederick Charles. The Bishop himself performed the ceremony; the sponsors being Lord Frederick Cavendish (who was represented by the Rev. Canon Harrington, as proxy), the Rev. Canon Lawson, and Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop.

A purse of sovereigns has been presented to the Rev. John Ricketts, M.A., by the members of the congregation of the parish church, Rickmansworth, on his resigning the curacy of that place, where he had officiated for more than four years, as a slight testimonial and appreciation of his labours; and the Rev. W. Rice, B.A., curate in charge of Ashover, Derbyshire,

has been presented with a testimonial by his congregation, consisting of a handsomely engraved silver pocket Communion Service and a valuable writing-desk.

The parish church of Newton-on-Trent, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 14th ult., after restoration. The structure consisted originally of tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel; but at the beginning of the century the north aisle was pulled down, and the whole building submitted to that ruthless whitewash-and-plaster process which is only too familiar to modern restorers. There is no resident squire, nor any other person able to give largely to the work which the present Vicar, the Rev. H. Bickersteth Ottley, undertook upon his appointment to the parish, in 1876, and the subscription-list is a remarkable proof of what can be done, under the most unfavourable circumstances, to complete a good work.

The Church of St. Anthony, between Globe-road and James-street, Mile-end-road—the second of the three churches to be built within six miles of the city of London, pursuant to the provisions of Lady Slaney's Estate Act, 1869—was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London. The endowment, £500 a year, comes out of the tithe rate of All Hallows Staining, Mark-lane. The patronage is vested in the Grocers' Company, who, besides bearing the entire cost of a room intended for a Sunday school, &c., adjoining the church, augment the endowment by £100 a year to provide a residence for the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Whiston Frost Martell, late Curate of Leatherhead.

Four Bishops were consecrated yesterday week in St. Paul's Cathedral—namely, the Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., as Bishop of Bedford (suffragan of London); the Rev. Joseph Barclay, LL.D., as Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem; the Rev. John Martindale Speechley, M.A., as Bishop of Travancore and of Cochin; and the Rev. William Ridley, D.D., as Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia. The canon in residence, prebendaries, and minor canons met the Archbishop of Canterbury, the assistant bishops, and the Bishops-designate in the apse at the east end of the cathedral at a quarter past eleven, when the procession entered the choir. Amongst those present were the Bishops of London, St. Albans, Rochester, St. Davids, Lichfield, and British Columbia, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Canon Gregory. The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to the altar, where he began the Communion office, the Epistle being read by the Bishop of Rochester and the Gospel by the Bishop of London. The service throughout was Schubert in G. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Ripon from Acts i. 7. The Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy then returned to the sacrarium, while the Bishops-designate retired to put on their rochets. During their absence Mendelsohn's anthem, "How lovely are the messengers," was sung. Dr. How was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, and the other Bishops each by two of the assistant prelates. The Queen's mandate in each case was read by Mr. Hassard. The Litany was sung by one of the minor canons; and, the Bishops' examination being over, they again retired to put on the rest of their robes, during which Stainer's anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," was sung. On the return of the Bishop the "Veni Creator" was sung, and the consecration proceeded in the usual way. The newly-consecrated Bishops having taken their seats in the sacrarium, the offertory, which was for the Colonial Bishopric Fund, was collected—the Archbishop, Bishops, and cathedral clergy presenting their donations kneeling before the holy table. There were a large number of communicants.

CHURCHES IN LONDON PULLED DOWN OR CONDEMNED.

A return has been issued of the number of churches in the city of London pulled down, or condemned, under the "Union of Benefices Act, 1860," and of the new churches which have been built out of the proceeds:—

St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, was sold for £23,894 4s., and the proceeds were appropriated as follows:—£7236 10s. 4d. for the erection of the Church of St. Benet, Mile End-road, Stepney—£9000 for the endowment of same; £4000 for the alteration and repair of the church of the united benefice (All-hallows, Lombard-street); and £1500 for a parsonage house.

St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, was sold for £10,241. Of that sum £9149 was appropriated to the erection of St. Mary's, Hoxton, and £1028 towards the alteration and repair of the Church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey.

St. Mildred's, Poultry, was sold for £49,550 14s. 6d. Towards the erection of the Church of St. Paul, Clerkenwell, the sum of £9000 was contributed, as well as a further sum of £2207 8s. 10d.; and £7550 was appropriated towards the parsonage-house and church of the united benefice, and the augmentation of another benefice.

St. Martin Outwich, Threadneedle-street, realised £37,631. Three sums of £8000 were appropriated to the erection of Holy Trinity, Dalston; Christ Church, Stepney; and St. Peter's, Limehouse; £3000 has been given for the alteration and repair of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate (united benefice), and £7843 has been invested to be applied in payment of certain annuities (under 36 Geo. III.) for rebuilding the Church of St. Martin Outwich.

St. James's, Duke's-place, Aldgate, was sold for £6601, of which sum £1980 was contributed towards the erection of the Church of St. John, Red Lion-square, and the residue was applied for the alteration and repair of the church of the united benefice (St. Catherine Cree) and for a parsonage-house.

St. Antholin's, Queen Victoria-street, was sold for £44,990 12s. 9d.; £1000 was appropriated to the Church of St. Antholin, Nunhead; £2000 towards a parsonage-house; and £7000 for repairing and altering St. Mary Aldermanry.

St. Michael's, Queenhithe, was sold for £10,741 14s. 7d.; £5000 appropriated for the proposed Church of St. Michael, Camden Town, and £2425 for repairs, parsonage-house, &c.

Allhallows, Bread-street, was sold for £32,254. To the erection of the church of Allhallows, East India Docks, £9000 was appropriated, with £4000 towards the endowment, and £3000 for the parsonage-house and church of the united benefice (St. Mary-le-Bow).

Allhallows Staining was sold for £12,418 3s. 4d. (including the proceeds of the sale of the Curate's house). The new church of Allhallows, Bromley-by-Bow, was assigned £10,189, and the proposed Church of St. Anthony, Stepney, is being built partly out of the balance of the proceeds and partly out of the funds derived from the accumulation of the tithes of Allhallows Staining. A third church is to be built as soon as the funds will permit.

The site of St. Dionis Backchurch, Lime-street, has not yet been sold, but it is intended to apply £4000 towards defraying the cost of a new vestry and muniment room for the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch; £10,000 for the provision and endowment of a new church to be called St. Dionis; £1500 towards the cost of a parsonage-house; and £700 for the improvement of Church of St. James, Kennington.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the net sum realised by the sale of nine churches has been £228,324 1s. 11d. Of that sum £85,955 11s. 9d. has been appropriated for the erection of new churches, and further grants to the amount of £35,357 have been promised.—*Guardian.*

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Robert Lawrence Ottley, Senior Student of Christ Church, has been elected Derby Scholar for 1879.

The judges have awarded the Johnson Memorial Prize for 1879 to Mr. Archibald E. Garrod, Commoner of Christ Church.

Mr. Goodrick, Demy of Magdalen, who was placed in the first class by the Classical Moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1876, has been elected to a Fellowship at St. John's.

The nomination of Mr. Ingram Bywater, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter, as sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, in the place of Mr. Nutt, has been approved by Convocation.

A list of the candidates who have gained certificates and of those who have obtained honours in the examination of women over eighteen years of age has been issued by the delegates of the Oxford Local Examinations. Fifteen candidates have received certificates in the preliminary examination, six in the pass examination; two candidates obtained honours. Annie Mary Anne Henley Rodgers, of Oxford, was placed in the first class in Ancient History, and Mary Anne Stevens, of Hastings, was placed in the third class in the Modern History Section.

CAMBRIDGE.

A meeting of the trustees and directors of Cavendish College was held at the College last week, at which plans for a new block of buildings were approved. The numerous applications for admission recently received by the Warden far exceeding the present accommodation make it necessary to provide additional buildings without delay, and steps are being taken in conjunction with the London committee to raise at once £6000 additional capital.

EDINBURGH.

Professor George Chrystal, at present Professor of Mathematics in St. Andrew's University, has been appointed to the chair of Mathematics in this University.

Fifty women students passed the recent matriculation examination at the London University. Twenty-eight passed in honours and the other twenty-two in the first division. Of those who passed in honours one was disqualified by age for the third exhibition, and ten others obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize.

On Monday evening the governing body of Eton College declared the results of the election to the school foundation. There were upwards of seventy candidates. The following is a list of the twenty successful competitors in the order of their election:—Wood, Bosanquet, Maynard, Hoskyns, Elphinstone, Alston, Walters, Broke, Beckwith, Holte, Corbett, Liddell, Loring, Young, Ferard, Young, Goodhart, Gausen, McCarthy, and Price.

Monday was prize-day at Marlborough College, the visitors including the Marquis of Bath and the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Master (Dr. Bell) read a list of numerous honours gained by old pupils of the school during the past year, including a fellowship at Trinity College. At the lunch, which followed the distribution of prizes, the Marquis of Lansdowne spoke of the pride which he felt as an Englishman in the great Wiltshire School; while the Marquis of Bath, in proposing "The health of the Master," said that his great London reputation had been increased at Marlborough.

The following have been the successful candidates for scholarships at Bath College:—A, Entrance—Theodosin, £50; Clapham, £25; Robinson, £25. Free Nomination—Allen, ma. B, under seventeen—Scott, ma., £25; Spender, mi., £12 10s.; Simmons, mi.; Sortain, ma.; Bamfylde. C, under fifteen—Coore and Allen, mi., £12 10s. each; St. Hill, mi.; Thring, Scott, mi. There were six candidates for the A scholarships, ten for the B, and five for the C scholarships.

The list of honours gained by Shrewsbury men between Midsummer, 1878, and Midsummer, 1879, is an astonishing document. Fellowships, scholarships—both University and college—prizes, exhibitions, and classes, at both Universities, have fallen to the share of some two-and-twenty old Shrewsbury boys during that brief period.

The following is the order of merit in which the first sixteen of the candidates for Scholarships at Winchester stand:—W. Busby, the Rev. E. C. Collard, Alton St. Pancras, Dorchester; G. C. Fraser, the Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe; H. W. Lyle, the Rev. J. C. C. Pipon; R. E. Tomlinson, the Rev. J. C. C. Pipon; G. C. S. Carey, the Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe; R. K. Coxe, Mr. A. Harrison; H. J. R. Laurence, Chigwell School; F. C. Turner, the Rev. J. D. Binney; E. H. Coles, the Rev. A. Malan; B. D. Canceller, Mr. Waterfield; R. L. Towgood, the Rev. J. O. Seager; J. F. R. Stainer, Mr. Waterfield; P. B. Halcombe, the Rev. W. Browning; A. H. Coles, the Rev. A. Malan; H. T. Davy, Honiton Grammar School; E. H. L. Watson, Winchester College. Of these the first fifteen have been elected to Scholarships, and the sixteenth will be entitled to succeed to any vacancy which may occur before the first day of Easter Term, 1880.

The following have been elected to scholarships of the annual value of £60 each, tenable during residence at Fettes College:—1, R. D. Whigham, from Rev. C. Darnell's, Cargill-field, Edinburgh; 2, A. J. Tassell, from Mr. T. Lloyd Phillips's, The Abbey, Beckenham, Kent; 3, Russell Webber, from same school; 4, S. L. Maddox, Cargill-field. The entrance scholarships, of the annual value of £20, open to boys under fourteen years of age, have been awarded as follow:—1, W. A. Potts, Mr. E. Little's, Northallerton, York; 2, W. H. Nagle, private tuition, Brighton; 3, A. R. Charters, Rev. R. W. Pound's, Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight; 4, W. L. D. Peddie, Cargill-field; proxime accessit, W. O. Duncan, Cargill-field.

The 27th ult. was speech-day at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and the prizes were distributed by Cardinal Newman. An address was presented to the Cardinal congratulating him upon his elevation to the Sacred College. There was a large attendance.

Lord Cranbrook distributed the prizes yesterday week at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, and in the course of his address said he thought it desirable that the natives of India should look forward to employment under the Government; but it could never be expected that superintendence and control should ever be placed entirely in their hands. The various nationalities of India, he added, were gradually becoming welded into one nation, and although native States might continue, they would be brought into harmony with those which surrounded them. He implored those students who were going to India to represent the best side of the English character, and to go forth as good representatives of their country. Mr. J. W. Wyatt won the Fellows' Scholarship, and with the approval of the Indian Secretary was himself appointed a Fellow of this college, as were also Messrs. A. Hill and E. H. Tuck.—On the same day the annual distribution of prizes among the pupils of the City of London School was held in the theatre. The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham), who was accompanied by the Sheriffs, presided. Dr. Abbott, the Head Master, in opening the proceedings, congratulated those present on the flourishing condition of the school. There had been gained

six open scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and he should mention that Mr. Percy Barnett, Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, had obtained first-class in Classical Moderation. Four first-class had been gained at Oxford and three first-class at Cambridge, making a total of seven first-class altogether. Mr. W. E. Barker had obtained the remarkable distinction of a foundation scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. C. Bendall had been elected to a fellowship at Caius. Through the munificent liberality of the City of London a site had been given on the Thames Embankment for the building of a new school, and nothing now remained but to proceed with the erection of a suitable structure.—The Hon. G. L. Brodrick presided on the same day at the annual distribution of prizes at Archbishop Tenison's School, and spoke of the high position the school occupied as a place of intermediate education.

Last Saturday Mr. Forster, M.P., speaking at the public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to pupils in schools by the College of Preceptors, spoke of the important work done in the interest of education through the examinations instituted by the college, of the pupils as well as of the teachers whose duty it was to instruct and control them. The scholastic profession, in his opinion, should rank amongst professions on an equality with law and medicine.—In presiding at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the City of London College for Ladies, which took place at the Langham Hall, Great Portland-street, Lord Clarence Paget, who was accompanied by Lady Clarence Paget, expressed his sense of the great advance made recently in female education in this country, and alluded to the recent examinations of the college as illustrating that improvement. Three scholarships were awarded.—The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars in St. Olave's Grammar School took place in the large hall of the school, which is situated in Queen Elizabeth-street, Tooley-street, Southwark.—On Saturday the Bishop of Rochester presided at the distribution of prizes to pupils of the Proprietary School, Blackheath, of which he is the president.

On Monday Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe presided at the annual distribution of honours and prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School at New-cross.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils at the school of the Middle Class Schools Corporation took place at the New Hall, Cowper-street, City-road, on Wednesday—Sir Ralph Lingen, K.C.B., presiding; and the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Mary-lebone and All Souls' Grammar School took place the same day at St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Sir George W. Kellner in the chair.

On Tuesday General Beauchamp Walker, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, presided at the half-yearly distribution of prizes at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In the course of the proceedings General Sir John Adye communicated to the cadets a message from the Empress Eugenie, expressing how deeply she had been moved by the sentiment of fraternity which led them to accompany the remains of the Prince. Thirty-five commissions to students were announced.—This being prize-day at Stationers' School, the usual assemblage of the leading members of the Court and Livery of the Stationers' Company, who are the governors of the school, and of the pupils and their friends, took place at Stationers' Hall to hear the speeches and witness the distribution of prizes to the scholars who had distinguished themselves at the annual Midsummer examination, the chair being taken by Sir Francis Truscott, master of the Stationers' Company.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the London International College, and gave an address, in which he spoke of the advantages of including modern languages and science in the curriculum of public schools.—The distribution of prizes at the Holborn Estate Grammar School, St. Clement Danes, took place under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Farrar.—The annual distribution of prizes at Reading School was held in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Walter, M.P. A long list of distinctions gained by scholars of the school last year was read.

The new buildings of the King's School, Warwick, were opened on Friday, when the prizes for the past year's work were distributed in the new school-room.

Cardinal Manning consecrated a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Shrewsbury yesterday week at Birkenhead.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Captain Henry Fairfax, R.N., to be a Companion of the Bath, Civil Division.

The Eleanor Cross erected at Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the memory of the late Countess of Loudoun by the people of that town and the neighbourhood was unveiled on Thursday week, in the presence of a large concourse.

The foundation-stone of the new public buildings to be erected at Reading, at an estimated cost of £41,000, is to be laid with Masonic honours, and the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has consented to perform the ceremony on Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Mr. Roebuck, on Thursday week, opened an institution erected near Sheffield by the local Association of Licensed Victuallers, intended for the benefit of poor members. The building, which has cost £30,000, comprises twelve cottages. The opening ceremony was followed by a luncheon, over which Mr. Roebuck presided.

A new line of railway was opened on Monday from Dungannon to Cookstown. This line will connect the two great railway services in Ulster—the Great Northern at Dungannon with the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at Cookstown. The new railway was opened by the Great Northern Company, to which it belongs.

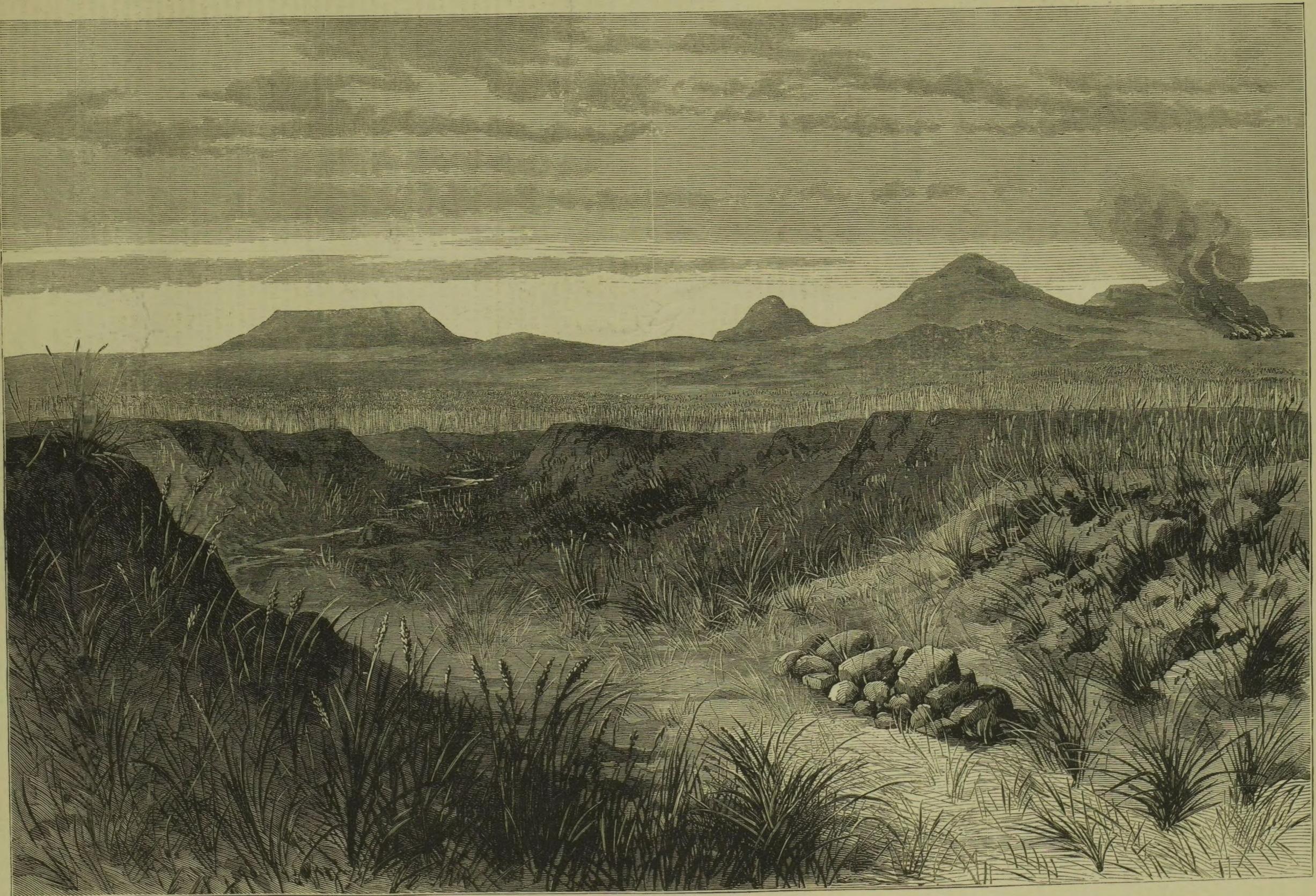
The *République Française* states that England and France have come to the determination to organise the future régime of Egypt, and will begin by proposing the nomination of a European commission to protect the interests of the creditors of the Khedive. General inspectors will be appointed, whose intervention in administrative affairs will be effective.

A woman having been summoned before the Lord Mayor for not sending her boy, twelve years of age, to school, his Lordship spoke strongly on the money of the ratepayers being expended in such prosecutions, the lad, it having been proved, reading and writing fairly well. The law, he remarked, when pressed in this way, instead of benefiting children, did the reverse. Ultimately an order was made that the boy should attend school half time.

Mr. William Hunter, of Blacket-place, Edinburgh, who died a few days ago, has left the whole income arising on the capital of his estates, amounting to about £100,000, to be applied in the payment of annuities of from £10 to £30 to natives of Scotland in decayed circumstances, who have been engaged in business in Edinburgh as merchants, manufacturers, or other tradesmen. The legacy will take effect after the death of certain annuitants and a period for accumulation. Mr. Hunter was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hunter and Co., clothiers, Edinburgh.—*Times.*



THE ZULU WAR: VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WAS KILLED, LOOKING WEST.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So there is positively to be nothing left of the façade of the wrecked and burnt-out Tuilleries. The Chamber of Deputies at Versailles have, by a large majority, decreed that the grimy and ghastly skeleton which stretches from the Pavillon de Flore to the Pavillon Marsan is wholly to disappear; and henceforth the spectator standing at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile will enjoy an uninterrupted vista down the Champs Elysées and through the grand alley of the Tuilleries gardens to the Arch of Triumph in the Carrousel. The site of the razed ruin is to be planted as an ornamental garden. I wonder that the Republicans did not propose to sow it with salt. After the execution of Louis XVI. the Sovereign People were content to suffer the palace to remain standing; but the garden was converted into a potato-field. "La Liberté et des patatas!" was the popular cry. Poor old dismantled and soon-to-be-demolished Tuilleries. Poor old Tuilleries! When I was in Paris last Easter I used to go and look at the black mask of bygone grandeur, with its eyeless windows and toothless portals, by moonlight, and fancy it haunted by the ghosts of Catherine de Médicis, Philibert Delorme, Maximilian Robespierre, and Béranger's "Petit Homme Rouge." But the grass and the flowers should grow bravely on that well-irrigated site. Blood enough has been shed there, in all conscience.

I scarcely think that our excellent Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings would find much favour in France. The French are wonderful hands at destroying their own property. They pulled down the Bastille, "lock, stock, and barrel." They pulled down, under the Restoration, the old Opera House in the Rue de Richelieu (where now is the Place Louvois) because the Duke de Berri had been assassinated within the theatre walls, and it was intended to build an expiatory chapel on its site;—only another Revolution came and scattered the project to the winds; and there was at one time a serious talk of demolishing the Panthéon for the reason that the abhorred ashes of Marat had been deposited in its vaults. A very thoroughgoing people, the French. From a social and civilising point of view, I should not mind if they were to invade us for a few days, and, marching straight on London, pull down Seven-dials, Dudley-street, the remaining slums of Westminster, Bedfordbury, Holywell and Wych streets, Charles-street, Drury-lane, and, for the matter of that, the foul old "Lane" itself.

I do wish that people would not write me anonymous letters; or that if they did that they would abstain from writing either in a silly or in an abusive strain. In perfect good faith I asked a question last week, founded on Mr. Du Maurier's picture of "Madame est Servie" in *L'Art*, as to which arm a gentleman should offer to a lady when he takes her down to dinner. A silly anonymous person writes thus to me:—

How can you? Why, who ever heard of a lady being taken down to dinner unless she got the wall? The weakest goes to the wall—always, Mr. —, always the lady inside, if you please. As for Du Maurier, I am really very sorry for him. But why bannisters, Mr. —; why bannisters? Is it not balusters, from Walker to Webster?

Is this meant to be clever? The question involves a very nice point of etiquette, which has puzzled me for years. In many houses the dining-room is on the same floor with the drawing-room, and there is consequently no wall to be taken by the lady. Under these circumstances, which arm should you offer her? My perplexity on this score has been removed by a courteous and sensible communication from Lieutenant-Colonel G—, who does not write anonymously, but whose name I have no authority to publish, and who writes:—

The canon of etiquette in the case of taking a lady down to dinner is one which I have heard propounded and answered in this way—"that the gentleman should offer the right arm." The reason which I heard assigned for the rule was that the fashion of handing down to dinner came into vogue before the wearing of swords in private society was discontinued.

Another correspondent mildly suggests that the left arm should be offered, as "being next your heart." But then, if you give your right arm, that will be next the lady's heart. The canon as propounded by Colonel G— seems to be the most feasible one. I may add that I asked Gustave Doré what was the practice abroad—right arm or left arm? "It is a matter of indifference," he replied. "Either arm." Now, this would account for the apparent solecism in Mr. Du Maurier's drawing. It may be in the mansion of a foreign Ambassador that his grand dinner party is taking place.

Touching bannisters (which I wrote with one n, and not two, as my anonymous correspondent puts it), everybody knows that the word is a corruption of "baluster." But it is a universally recognised, and all but universally adopted corruption, and, as such, finds a place in the latest edition of Webster and Worcester's Dictionary, and is there defined as "a wooden railing enclosing stairs." For the rest, beseech Webster and Worcester, and Walker and Johnson, and Bailey and Smell-fungus, and the whole tribe of dictionary makers! The weather has turned gloriously hot. The sun shines; the green peas have become delicious, and the strawberries are in glorious condition, and have got at last some colour into their heretofore pallid cheeks. I will take the train to Eastbourne or to Hayling Island and laugh the lexicographers to scorn.

Mem.: Poor Angus Reach used, with mock gravity, to relate that when Shakespeare asked Ben Jonson why he drank so much soda-water, the author of "Every Man in his Humour" replied, "Because I like it, William." No little philosophy underlies the jest. I will continue to write and to say "bannisters" because I like it; but when I have a cold in my head, I will say "balusters," and, in addition, I will speak of "the inconstant moon" as "th' icodstadt bool." There is really, I believe, a much deeper philological reason for the frequent convertibility of l with n; but the weather is (happily) too hot to be philological.

I went on Tuesday night to Her Majesty's Theatre to see just one act—the last—of Balfe's Opera of "Il Talismano," which was splendidly performed, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; Signor Galassi playing Richard the Lion Heart, Signor Campanini Sir Kenneth, Madame Marie Roze Berengaria, and the fascinating and accomplished Madame Etelka Gerster Edith Plantagenet. I was compelled to go very late, but I was just in time to hear the famous *rondo* in the third act, which follows the trio between Richard, Berengaria, and Edith. Madame Gerster was in splendid voice; and her execution was as wonderfully finished and accurate as usual. She had had three or four encores, I was told, before I arrived; yet she supported another encore, and a series of re-calls, and a bombardment of bouquets without betraying the slightest symptoms of fatigue. It was Madame Etelka Gerster's benefit night, and it was a graceful act on her part to select the last work of an illustrious British composer for her benefit performance. My opera-going days are over, but I went to Her Majesty's for the sake of "auld lang syne," and it did me good to sit there and listen to my old friend Balfe's music; it did me good to sit there by his widow, and see the box filled with the fair young faces of his

grandchildren, and to remember that their mothers were the playmates of my sister and myself. Ah! so many years ago.

What do you say, you whose lot is to "drive the quill," or rather the steel Gillott—to drive it wellnigh incessantly—for literary, for legal, or for commercial purposes, to writing on black paper with white ink? A Russian *savant*—wonderful people, these Russian *savants*! we owe the modern torpedo to Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg—has suggested such a radical revolution in the normal conditions of calligraphy. His object is to afford relief to the writer's eyes. I asked a dress-maker who had done a good deal of work for mourning warehouses what effect the constant contemplation of a sable surface had had on her sight. She made answer, a dreadfully distressing effect. But then she had worked "black upon black," with black thread, and with black lace or bugles upon a black texture. That alone would be enough to strain the eyes to a fearful extent. I have an indistinct idea that I purchased some black writing-paper and some white ink many years ago, at a stationer's in the town of Blidah, in Algeria, and that the stationer told me that these writing materials were much patronised by the French *employés* in the *bureaux Arabes*, because they found the glare of white paper under an African sun almost intolerable. The chief drawback to the use of black writing-paper would be, I apprehend, the difficulty of obtaining a dye capable of staining the paper a jet black without largely increasing its weight and cost.

Mem.: The "grounds" of the panels or canvases on which the Old Masters painted were usually a deep Venetian red, on which they drew their outlines in white. One very strong argument in favour of black writing-paper and white ink will occur if you recall the process of etching. Your plate is covered with a ground of varnish, which you smoke over the flame of a taper until it assumes a glossy black, or, at least, a very dark brown, hue. I have been able, with great care, to smoke my plates quite black without burning the ground. Then, with a shade of tissue-paper strained on a wire frame between the daylight and your plate, you begin to etch; and each scratch you make through the varnish on to the copper gleams like a thread of gold. If you are etching on steel the thread looks like one of silver. Now, etchers are a very long-lived and strong-sighted race. George Cruikshank, who had been etching since he was eight, went on etching to within a year or two of his death, which took place at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Thomas Landseer, the engraver, is alive, and over eighty. About old Mr. Pye the engraver's eyes, who lived until nearly ninety, I have no information. G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The victory gained by General Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi was the alleged reason why Lord Strathnairn did not on the 25th ult. carry out his intention of calling the attention of the House of Lords "to the neglect of the first and elementary rules of the art of war exhibited in recent operations in South Africa." But the noble and gallant Lord did animadvert on the harm done to our military system by the short-service system; and was answered by Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge, who said that the Military Committee had the whole matter under consideration. On Monday, Lord Shaftesbury elicited from the Marquis of Salisbury that no slavery existed in Cyprus; and various measures were advanced a stage. On Tuesday, the Duke of Richmond enlightened the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the education of canal-boat children; and Lord Bury promised the Duke of Buccleuch a return as to the number of floggings in the past five years.

Proof against the seductions of Goodwood, steeled even against the attractions which a fish dinner at Greenwich offers to the jaded legislator when the glass registers 80 in the shade, hon. members there still are, who, faithful among the faithless found, continue to support the Leader of the House in his efforts to transact the remaining business of the Session. The regard in which Sir Stafford Northcote is held on both sides of the House was conspicuously shown on his taking his seat for the first time since the narrow escape he had from a carriage accident on Saturday last. There was genuine warmth in the cheers which greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday. To come to dry business, and to hark back a little, the Ministerial measure for granting a new University to Ireland has been the toughest knot for the House to undo of late. When, on the 24th of July, Mr. Lowther came to explain nothing further than that the bill proposed to abolish the Queen's University, and hand over £5000 a year to a new University of Ireland, Mr. Shaw may have conceived he had good cause in the course of his remarkably effective speech to make an appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and beg him to announce this further concession to Irish feeling—that the new University should receive substantial endowment. But Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Courtney deprecated the granting of further indulgence to Irish Roman Catholics, as did Mr. Fawcett, to whom Sir Stafford Northcote replied, "that the Government had no desire to re-endow the 'denominational system,' but simply intended to propose in Committee that the Senate of the proposed University should be empowered to draw up a scheme for the provision of the desired scholarships and buildings, the examinations to be confined to secular subjects." Mr. Shaw's amendment, declaring the Bill unsatisfactory unless it complied with his suggestion, was negatived by 257 to 90 votes; but the debate on the second reading was adjourned on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, again, could not secure the passing of the East India Loan Bill without some debate. Mr. Fawcett, for instance, on July 25, moved the following amendment to the motion for the second reading:—

That, considering that it has been officially stated that the Afghan War was undertaken in the interests of England and India jointly, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to make India pay towards the expenses of that war more than seven times as much as will be contributed by England. Mr. Gladstone and other right hon. gentlemen on the front Opposition bench accorded their support to Mr. Fawcett, whose arguments were answered by Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir Stafford Northcote. The Government, in the division, had only the small majority of twelve—137 against 125. Sir George Campbell then moved an amendment to the effect that the United States proposal should be accepted to steady the value of silver, but the discussion could not be finished. On Monday Mr. Fawcett made the smallness of the majority against his amendment the grounds for an appeal to the Government to make the bill more equitable to India. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obdurate; and the measure passed through Committee unaltered.

The hard and unsympathetic part of the Home Secretary's nature was prominently shown yesterday week by the grounds he advanced in not yielding with a good grace to the evident wish of the House to agree to Sir E. Wilmot's motion:—

That the innocence of Edmund Galley of the crime of which he was convicted at Exeter in 1836 has been established beyond all reasonable doubt; and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty graciously to grant a free pardon to Galley. Mr. Lowe was alone in supporting Mr. Cross in the obstinate stand he endeavoured to make. Mr. Bright's warm appeal on behalf of Galley more than counterbalanced the cold reason of

Mr. Lowe; and the key struck by the right hon. member for Birmingham was followed by several succeeding speakers. Mr. Cross, however, could not be induced to concede the innocence of Galley; and so, in the end, this curtailed motion of Sir E. Wilmot was adopted:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty graciously to grant a free pardon to the convict, Edmund Galley." The House thereafter plunged into Committee of Supply, and sat up over the Estimates till the small hours of Saturday morning. The rumours that thousands of Russian subjects "were being driven to slavery in Siberia," and that 250 Russians had died on an overcrowded ship while being transported to Saghalien, and other reports reflecting adversely on the Russian Government, were embodied by Mr. Cowen on Monday in one formidable question as to their truth. But Mr. Bourke could only return a diplomatic answer to the effect that he had no official knowledge of the accuracy of the statements. With regard to Mr. Grissell's persistence in refusing to comply with the Speaker's warrant to appear at the Bar to answer the recent charge of breach of privilege, Captain Gossett, the worthy Serjeant-at-Arms, on Monday occasioned a little laughter by his explanation:—

The messenger has returned and reported to me that he had seen Mr. Grissell, who is still at Boulogne-sur-Mer, beyond the jurisdiction of the House, at the Hôtel Bordeaux, under the name of Graham.

In Committee of Supply subsequently, Mr. Shaw prevailed upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the votes for the Queen's University and the Queen's Colleges; and the evening was spent in passing various other Irish votes. On Tuesday Mr. Finegan took his seat for Ennis. Mr. Walpole announced that Mr. Ward, who was still in custody, had cried peccavi. The Banking Bill was read the second time, after much criticism. Ere the House could go into Committee, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre initiated a lively discussion in opposition to the Police Vote for Cyprus, which he proposed should be postponed for a year, and which gave Sir W. Harcourt a fresh opportunity of redressing his philippics against the Cyprus policy of the Government. There voted for Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion 72, and against it 99. In very quick time, a vote of £2,500,000 was granted to pay off Exchequer Bonds; and votes for embassies and the consular service were agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday Mr. J. S. Ward, who had been in custody eight days on a charge of breach of privilege in connection with the Tower High Level Bridge Bill Committee, was, after some discussion, released from confinement, he having expressed his sorrow for his offence, and having, according to doctors' report, suffered in health. In Committee of the House on the Educational Estimates the Educational Vote, estimated at £2,481,168, was passed. Progress was reported on the Scotch Vote, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

An hour and a quarter sufficed the House of Lords on Thursday to transact the multifarious matters that illustrated the comprehensiveness of noble Lords' mental vision. When it is mentioned that in this brief space of time not only were subjects as diverse as Workmen's Compensation, Summary Jurisdiction, Petroleum, Industrial Schools, Public Companies, the New Forest, Irish Bills of Sale, and Railway Brakes passed in review, but that the Marquis of Salisbury informed the House (in a tone that implied that his firmness had been not altogether uninfluential in hastening the departure) that the last Russian soldier had left Eastern Roumelia, enough will have been adduced to prove once again the omniscience of the Chamber, which adjourned with alacrity at the smiling suggestion of the Earl of Beaconsfield. In the Lower House, even the promise of yet another financial statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was powerless to draw a full attendance. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Bright were present on the front Opposition bench, nor could the Marquis of Hartington be expected to be in his seat on the Goodwood Cup day, albeit the Duke of Richmond himself, by-the-way, was not absent from the Upper House. The leadership of the Opposition, indeed, was in commission for the nonce, Mr. Forster and Sir Henry James seemingly sharing the task between them, somewhat against the will, apparently, of one or two recalcitrant hon. members below the gangway, who admonished the right hon. gentlemen to "speak up" when they rose to question the Chancellor of the Exchequer in too low a key. The Zulu Budget of Sir Stafford Northcote was remarkably concise and brief. With a bland straightforwardness which, it will be seen, did not quite carry conviction to the minds of, at least, two right hon. gentlemen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the estimated expenditure on the Zulu War of half a million a month had not been exceeded up to the end of July, and that subsequently the expenses ought to diminish rapidly. The account he had now to present would be for three millions. So the total cost of the War, which he hoped was now concluded, would be four millions and a half. At any rate, Sir Stafford Northcote felt satisfied that this sum would be sufficient until the next Session. But the Government were of opinion, and the Colonial authorities at the Cape and at Natal were fully informed of the views of the Government, that the bulk of the expenses incurred through the difficulties in South Africa ought not to be defrayed by the Home Government. Coming to the question of how the three millions for the Zulu War would affect the general finances of the year, he had to confess there would be a deficiency of £1,163,000, but there was an approving cheer both loud and deep from Major O'Gorman when he went on to say that he hoped to recover that deficiency from the South African colonies. In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not that evening ask for more than the renewal of the Exchequer Bonds falling due, and would postpone till Monday next his formal proposal for the vote of £1,200,000 for the Zulu War. In his amiably earnest apologetic style, Mr. Childers entered a protest against the Government's habit of throwing present liabilities on the future. Sir Robert Peel followed suit with some pungency, boldly questioned the accuracy of Sir Stafford Northcote's estimate of the Zulu War of half a million a month, pointed to the precedent of the Abyssinian War, the cost of which grew to be nine or ten millions, and vigorously demanded an immediate debate on the South African policy of the Government—to which demand the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not find it convenient to accede. Soon, Mr. Grant Duff, burning to retain the Indian Museum, was on his legs; and from the summit of the hon. member's full sandy beard issued a shrill lecture, which might have been of greater interest, it was felt, if the speaker had deposited some Museum specimens on the table, and had provided himself with a lecturer's rod to give point to his learned disquisition, which was accompanied by a gentle murmur of conversation that lulled one or more present into a peaceful slumber. There was, perhaps, less of the Little Bethel delivery noticeable in Mr. Fawcett's speech against burdening India with the expense of the Museum—some £9000 a year, Dr. Lyon Playfair said. With regard to the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer previously stated that Saturday would be devoted to the Bankruptcy Bill, and Tuesday to the Committee on the Irish University Bill.

ART BOOKS.

In his aims as an artist Mr. E. J. Poynter is one of the most commendable painters of our school. His early works, "Israel in Egypt" and "The Catapult," were distinguished by study and originality, and some later works have attained a dignity and largeness of style due to an intelligent emulation of the old masters, which, unfortunately, is very rare in our day. And, unlike most of our English painters, he has been found not unwilling to impart his knowledge, first as Slade Professor at University College, and subsequently as Director for Art of the Art Department, South Kensington. The teaching of one so well versed in both practice and theory is entitled to respectful consideration, and the lectures Mr. Poynter delivered in his official capacity, a selection of which, under the title *Ten Lectures on Art*, has lately been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, cannot be too strongly recommended to all interested in the cause of art-education in this country, the elevation of our school, and the diffusion of sound principles, whether as applicable to fine-art proper or to art industry. We cannot quite agree with Mr. Poynter that it is "much easier to write about art than to practise it"—that is, to write about art with a sufficient acquaintance with technicalities, upon well-grounded theory, with an adequate knowledge of historical developments and wide familiarity with nature. And we regret his conclusion, which he announces somewhat brusquely, that "the more time he devotes to painting in future and the less to public lecturing the better it will be for his art and for those interested in it." We doubt if it will be better for the public, if it will be for the benefit of his manual facility. The process of mind necessary so to assimilate and concentrate the results of experience as to transmit them to others is not a bad exercise for an artist. In all art and science it often happens that in teaching others we learn something ourselves; and such instruction as our lecturer is competent to impart can ill be spared by the public in view of the ignorant, fanciful dogmatism, and mere literary exhortation or rhetorical claptrap which are put forth, even from prominent official positions, as art-criticism. At present, and while we have the Old Masters, the student and the public require to be lectured and written at, rather than to be painted at. We regret that we cannot even glance at a tithe of the topics discussed, always with judgment, learning, and plain practical sense, in these lectures. Mr. Poynter has formed an estimate of some contemporary painters with which we cannot wholly agree, and his liberality is somewhat restricted, perhaps, by reverence, though in itself well founded, for certain old masters; but otherwise he is singularly free from "crank," bias, or sympathy with eccentricity or narrowness, whether in painting and sculpture or "applied art." The lectures are full of valuable directions to the student. As might be expected, the importance of the study of the nude, as the very fountain-head of all art, is constantly insisted on. The time wasted in drawing from the antique in the Royal Academy schools and in preliminary work (formerly) in the schools of the Art-Department is pointed out and compared with the system adopted at Paris, where Mr. Poynter received much of his own art-education. We cordially concur with all that the lecturer says respecting the importance of "tone" in painting and the comparative absence of that quality in English pictures, owing to an inability to grasp the relations of the work as a whole, the result of imperfect training. The greatness of Michael Angelo is prominently but not unduly proclaimed; a new revelation of his mighty genius has been afforded since photography has assisted us to see the marvels of the Sistine Chapel ceiling as they are. Apropos of Michael Angelo: Mr. Poynter exposes, in a manner as just as it is outspoken, the ludicrous depreciation of the great Florentine—emanating, it would seem, from mere capricious self-contradictory querulousness—contained in the later writings of Mr. Ruskin. The lecturer very properly remarks in effect that Mr. Ruskin's standpoint is almost wholly outside the domain of art; it is not aesthetics, properly understood, but religious, moral, sentimental, and political theses which give occasion for his surpassing eloquence; cant about "earnest work" in detail but masks insensibility to the essential generic beauty of form; with him bright colour is synonymous with beautiful colour; he is ignorant of the practical side of art, and still more so of its noblest qualities.

There is a curious contrast between the Lectures we have just noticed and the *Essays on Art* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, a professional art-critic. The former have little pretension to literary style; but they are full of clearly-expressed opinion and definite instruction based on practical knowledge, the possession of which is unconsciously manifested, rather than seen or obtruded, but which is felt to be as essential as the skeleton to a living figure. The latter are distinguished by considerable literary taste, by careful construction and balance of sentences, by delicate sensibility to the possible or remote literary relations and poetic affinities of art, by an inquiring spirit, which, however, loses itself sometimes in a vague effort to discriminate nearly intangible differences, or in hazy misconception, and by an apparently judicial temper—a desire, seemingly, to be moderate and fair, and especially to do justice to the *incompris* which, if justified by its decisions, would be as praiseworthy as it is rare in art-criticism. Yet in all that large portion of art which is practical, definite, material, precisely where the lectures are strongest these essays are weakest. The skeleton is little more than infantile cartilage. It is the distinction, more or less, between science on terra-firma and super-subtle dilettantism in cloudland. Mr. Carr will, for instance, propound a problem respecting the peculiarities in the works of a given artist, or he will assume that artist to have been actuated by some intention in order to account for those peculiarities—an intention which often probably never existed; he will walk round his problem to examine it from different points of view, and the reader's attention will be engaged by the writer's graceful and conciliatory ingenuity, till he finds that the inflated speculation ends where it began—nowhere; and if the reader happens to be an artist he is likely to discover that the whole theory is traceable to a want of acquaintance with the simple technical nature or material conditions (more especially in sculpture) of the peculiarities in question, be they merits or defects, and which intrinsically possibly hardly deserved analysis. With our author and writers of this class the works of poor crazy Blake are a favourite subject for apologetic and wire-drawn theorising. Great wit to madness may be near allied, but a man is not great in the proportion that he is mad; and, although extremes meet, it may, on the contrary, be said with at least equal truth that the greatest wit is nearest allied to the greatest sanity. Keats is a no less favourite poet with the writers on art who seem to make common cause with the "sensuous school" of contemporary poetry, and with the melancholy-mad mediævalism or pseudo-classical affectation of some of our painters. But we fail to find, with Mr. Carr, in his essay on "The Artistic Spirit in Modern English Poetry," that Keats is the only poet in the early years of the present century who fully apprehended the true relations of art and poetry. We doubt if he apprehended any such relations. Sound criticism would, indeed, insist on the essential distinct-

ness of art from poetry, not on fanciful relationship or accidental interfusion. The essays on Corot and Millet, Frederick Walker, Flaxman and Gibson, and the chapters on the drawings by Old Masters in the British Museum (which originally appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are the most acceptable of the collection. We must add that much injustice is often done when criticism of the kind under consideration is brought to bear on contemporary art, ignoring, as it is apt to do, the bulk of honest, capable work in favour of some eccentric or merely tentative performances, for no other reason than that they afford occasion for a display of imaginary acumen.

An apology is due for our delay in calling attention to the two careful, able, and interesting volumes by Mrs. Mark Pattison on *The Renaissance of Art in France* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.). The plan adopted by Mrs. Pattison was, in the main, to give an historical and descriptive account of the life and works, so far as they are known, of the men who chiefly advanced the development of the renaissance in France in the various sections of art—as Bullant, De l'Orme, and Lescot in architecture; Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon in sculpture; Fouquet and the Clouets in painting; Cousin in painting on glass; the Penicauds, Reymond, and Léonard Limousin in enamelling at Limoges; and Palissy in pottery—whose naturalistic works scarcely, however, partake of Renaissance convention. There are chapters, also, in a somewhat biographic spirit on engraving on wood and metal and other minor arts. In collecting her materials the authoress has not only consulted available authorities and rendered herself *au courant* with recent discoveries, but has examined and verified many works and much evidence, documentary and otherwise, for herself. She has likewise given some consideration to the national and social influences which more immediately affected the revival. As a book of reference, within the limits indicated, it fills almost a vacuum in our literature, and is quite sufficiently comprehensive for the English student, unless he be a specialist. Even in France the want of an adequate treatise on the subject has been lately felt—a want which M. Léon Palustre, director of the French Society of Archaeology, proposes to supply in an *édition de luxe*, now announced for publication. But while Mrs. Pattison has dealt with her attractive theme in a very intelligent, practical, and useful manner, we could have wished that she had taken a less restricted and more impartial view of the primary causes of the art revolution of the fifteenth century—causes which probably operated earlier and over a wider area than Mrs. Pattison seems to admit, or care to inquire. By concentrating her attention over a limited field she has not unnaturally overestimated the importance of the French phase or reflex of the Renaissance relatively to that of Italy, to which it owed so much, as well as that of the Netherlands and Germany. And surely in her enthusiasm she has too often extolled the comparatively mannered and affected beauties of the French revival or imported fashion at the expense of the purer native art of an earlier period. Yet we cannot admit that the spirit of the new order of art-ideas died out so soon and so completely as she would have us believe.

The late Mr. Henry Merritt was chiefly known in the art-world as a skilful restorer of pictures, and he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Dirt and Pictures Separated," which puts forward with much plausibility all that can be said in defence of a practice pregnant with danger unless directed by extreme conscientiousness and mature knowledge of the processes and materials of painting and the nature and conduct of varnishes and solvents. But Mr. Merritt was also a journalistic art-critic, and the author of two or three short works of fiction, the most elaborate of which, "Robert Dalby," was published anonymously. These, with the pamphlet on picture-cleaning, a selection from his art-criticisms, and much additional biographical detail, have been published by his widow (a painter of talent, whose acquaintance with her husband was of longer duration than the very short period of her marriage), under the title *Henry Merritt: Art-Criticism and Romance*, two volumes (Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.), and are interesting and suggestive in many ways. His editor, Mr. Basil Champneys, candidly admits to have found among Mr. Merritt's art-criticisms "very little which there is any advantage in preserving," yet we may say, from personal acquaintance, that he had an exquisitely sensitive perception of the beauties both of the old masters and of nature. The peculiar value and interest, despite obvious defects, of his novelties consist in the fact that they are in the main autobiographical. He drew from the hard experiences of his own early life as an Oxford boy, and some of his stories of the very lowly and occasionally criminal people with whom he was brought in contact have a simple, graphic, direct power and gentle loving pathos that it would be hard to match in the works of professional novelists.

The Ceramic Art: A Compendium of the History and Manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain, by Jennie J. Young, with 464 illustrations (Sampson Low and Co.), was originally designed for the American public, and some notice of this circumstance should, we think, have been given on the title-page. In the selection of examples for illustration—and we may at once say that the multifarious wood engravings are executed throughout with rare delicacy, beauty, and fidelity—the preference is avowedly given invariably to the examples in American collections, although it was found necessary to cull a few from the British and South Kensington Museums and other European sources. This, of course, limits the serviceableness of the book to the English amateur, but, on the other hand, it is interesting to the more advanced connoisseur to find how widely and worthily the ceramic art of the Old World is represented in the New; and it is also instructive in some instances for purposes of comparison. Moreover, owing to the book having been written by an American, we have a fuller account of the manufacture of pottery and porcelain in the United States than we had hitherto seen. The American manufacturer has unusual difficulties to contend against. With a high protective tariff, the home manufacturer is barely able to compete with the foreign producer in plain domestic wares. The import duty, while it tends to exclude the finer models of Europe, does not cover the greater expense of working in the United States. Yet the Americans have made considerable progress, particularly since the Civil War, and the manufactures of ordinary wares at Trenton, the "Staffordshire of America," the artistic productions of the "Etruria Pottery Company," the terra-cotta of Chelsea, and the porcelain of Greenpoint, as represented in the Philadelphia Exhibition, have evidently a fair future before them. It is not out of place to say that the great impetus given to the porcelain manufacture of England through the discovery of the kaolin of Cornwall by William Cookworthy of Plymouth, was probably brought about by an American having shown him samples of china-stone and kaolin from Virginia in 1745. Although there are some novel features in this book, it can hardly be expected that it will supersede the excellent similar works already published in England. Yet, on the whole, it is a very creditable performance, especially as regards its comprehensive scope and systematic arrangement. The aim of the authoress to solve problems in the "science of ceramics" is somewhat ambitious; and the explanations are not sufficiently

rudimentary for an initiatory "compendium" or manual. In speaking of Sévres porcelain, no mention is made of the colour "Rose du Barry"; no explanation is given of the discovery of the method (which so long remained a mystery) by which the decoration of the Henri Deux faience was effected. Although the work does not profess to furnish the marks on pottery or porcelain, some of those used on nankeen blue-and-white china are given, but these do not include several of the marks held in highest estimation. Satsuma ware is represented to be older than is warrantable, at least as regards the best kinds; and so in other sections simplicity and desirable detail are apt to be sacrificed to questions touching chemical and mechanical processes or historical theories.

The Industrial Arts in Spain, by Juan F. Riaño (Chapman and Hall), is one of the excellent series of art-handbooks issued under the authority of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, being reprints of the dissertations prefixed to the large catalogues of the South Kensington collections. It is worthy of the series to which it belongs, and the information it contains was less readily accessible. The Spanish—by which, of course, is to be understood, also, in large proportion, the Moorish—arts treated of, are work in the precious and other metals, including arms, furniture, ivories, pottery and porcelain, glass, textile fabrics, lace, &c. The lists of the sword-makers of Toledo, armourers, goldsmiths, potters, and other art-workmen much enhance the value of the handbook for reference. The numerous illustrative wood-engravings are not always worthy of the text. The author, Señor Riaño, of Madrid, is the same who compiled the serviceable Catalogue of Art-Objects of Spanish Production in the South Kensington Museum, issued in 1872.

Glass. By Alexander Nesbitt, F.S.A. With numerous woodcuts. (Chapman and Hall). This is another of the same series of handbooks. Commencing with a full account of the composition of glass, the author proceeds to treat in a comprehensive manner, and with much learning and research, of its ancient or modern manufacture in Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece, the Roman Empire, Byzantium and the East, Italy, France, Spain, the Low Countries, Germany, the British Islands, and China. The chief defect of the book seems to be that the illustrative examples are drawn too exclusively from those at South Kensington, and no mention is made of some extraordinary ancient works in glass in the museums of Naples, Florence, Rome, and other parts of Italy. A chapter also ought, we think, to have been devoted to the modern revival of the glass manufacture at Murano and of enamelling at Paris—pointing out in what respects, artistically, the present Venetian products still fall short of the old. But artistic principles and their application do not form a strong point in this handbook.

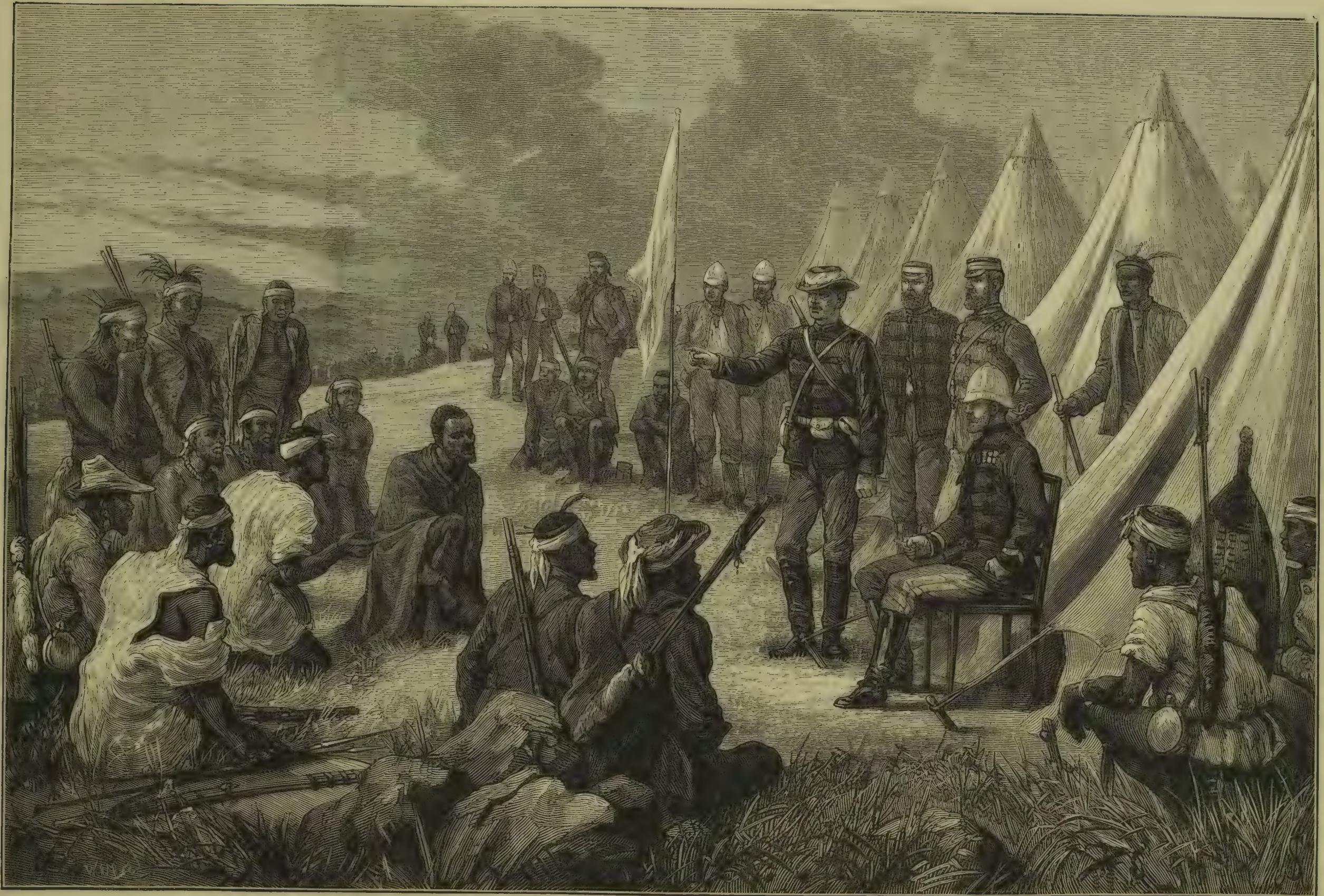
The Amateur Potter and Glass Painter. By E. C. Hancock. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.) This little book is more complete and practically instructive than most of those addressed to the amateur. It describes the colours, implements, and materials used, and the various processes and manipulations employed in the arts specified. Its information respecting the pigments should be trustworthy, as the writer belongs to the old-established firm of ceramic colour-makers at Worcester, a member of which mixed "bodies" and made colours for Wedgwood. Among the illustrations are a few facsimiles from the sketch-book of Mr. Westlake. A compendious treatise on pottery and porcelain, published by the Art-Department, is, by permission, reprinted as an appendix.

A new series of *Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists* is in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. We have received six of the series, consisting of the life of Raphael, from the text of Passavant, by N. D'Anvers; of Titian, "from the most recent authorities," by Richard Ford Heath; of Rembrandt, from the text of C. Vosmaer, by John W. Mellett; of Vandyke and Frans Hals (in one volume), from the text of Dr. Lemeke and others; of Hans Holbein, from the text of Dr. Wolmann, by J. Candall; and of Tintoretto, "from recent investigations," by W. Roscoe Osler. So many errors long current have been corrected by recent investigation, and so much new light has been thrown by the same means on the Old Masters, that the mere compilation of popular inexpensive digests of the results of the research lately published in various languages—to which alone this series pretends—cannot but prove unacceptable. Hitherto however, a good idea has been worked out imperfectly. To say nothing of the demerit of many of the illustrations and the wretched binding, the shortness of the biographies, and the non-observance of any scale of relative importance, particularly as regards Raphael (who is dismissed in a small volume of 112 pages), render it impossible to carry out the promise of the scheme, by embodying all the fruits of recent inquiries, many of which of course relate to minute details, the statement and analysis of facts, and the balance of probabilities, still perhaps open to discussion. These biographies therefore—notably that of Ingham—will be found disappointing to the student, critic, and collector, and can only be recommended to the general reader. The qualification of some of the compilers may be inferred from the naïve admission made by Mr. Heath in his preface—viz., that he fancied he had collected almost enough materials before he began to read the "Life of Titian," by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, and Mr. Gilbert's "Cadre!" Yet, to be just, Mr. Heath's epitome is fairly well done. The biography containing the greatest amount of information now to the reader of English only is probably that of Rembrandt.

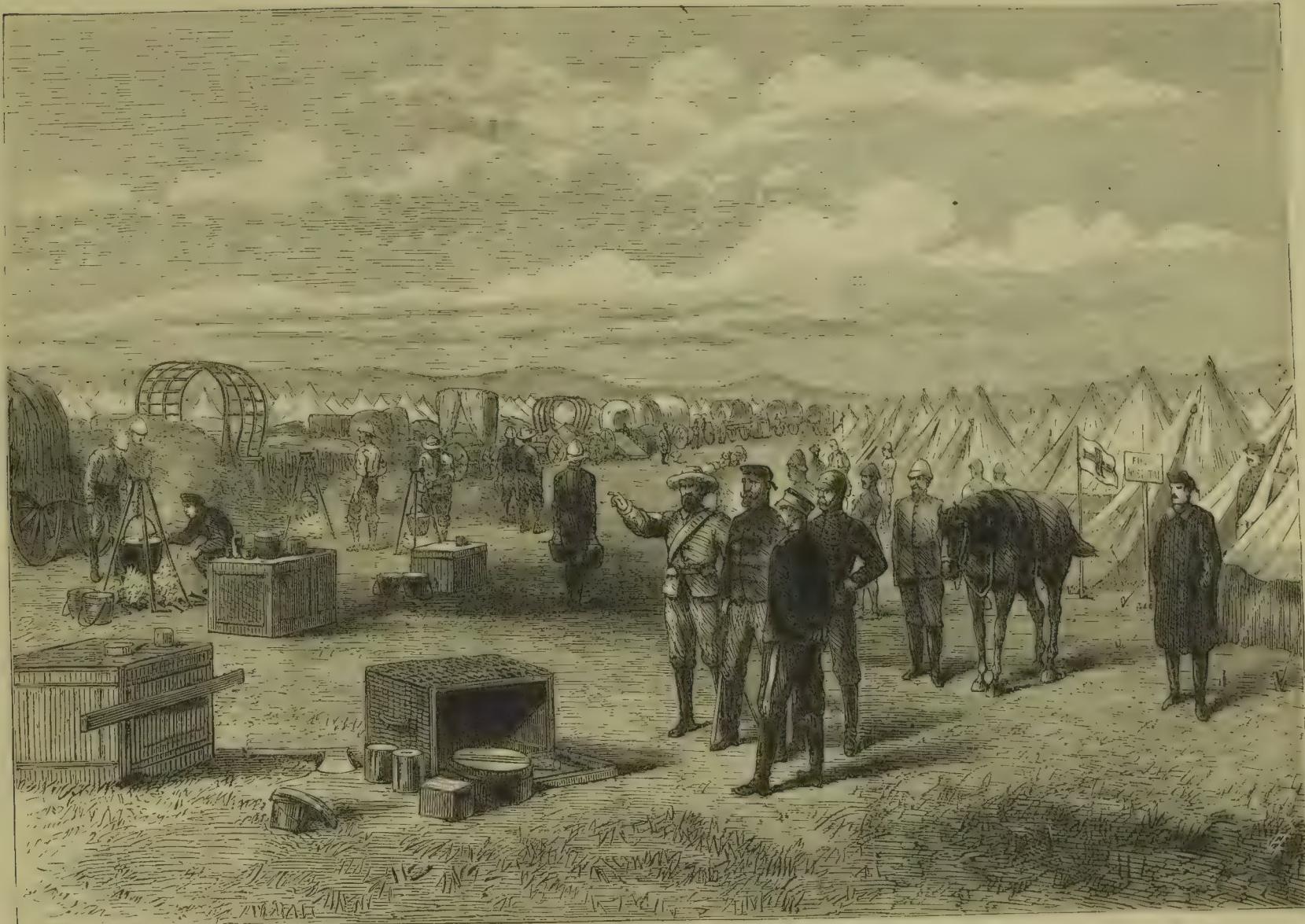
It will suffice to announce the appearance of the second part of the "entirely new work" in course of publication by Messrs. Sotheran and Co., *British Mezzotint Portraits*, being a descriptive catalogue of these Engravings from the Introduction of the Art to the early part of the present century. Arranged according to the Engravers, the Inscriptions given at full length, and the Variations of State precisely set forth; accompanied by Biographical Notes, and Appendix of a Selection of the Prices produced at Public Sales by some of the specimens down to the present Time. By John Chalon Smith, B.A. The work, which will be completed in four parts, uniform with Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné," is indispensable to the collector, and of the highest value for reference to all interested in English portraiture and the school of matchless engravers in mezzotint to which it gave rise.

The Westminster Industrial Exhibition, which still remains open, has been visited by upwards of 100,000 persons. The certificates of merit will be distributed this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock by the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Talbot, supported by the lady adjudicators. Next Monday, Aug. 4, Bank Holiday, it is intended to throw open the exhibition to the public from nine a.m. to ten p.m. at the reduced charge of 3d.

A meeting convened by the Anti-Flogging League was held on Tuesday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, to protest against the continuance of flogging in the Army and Navy. Mr. A. J. Otway, M.P., presided, and among the speakers were several members of Parliament, including Messrs. T. Burt, T. Blake, Parnell, and A. M. Sullivan. Resolutions were adopted calling for the abolition of the cat.



THE ZULU WAR: GENERAL NEWDIGATE INTERROGATING A ZULU SPY AT HIS HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S DRIFT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE ZULU WAR: HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD, ERZUNGAYAN CAMP.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The concluding act of the war has perhaps been opened by Lord Chelmsford's important victory on the 4th ult. at Ulundi, the capital of Cetewayo's kingdom. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has furnished some interesting sketches for the present Number. The interior of Major-General Newdigate's Camp at Erzungayan, with Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters there on June 16, is a business-like scene of the camping in Zululand. The Commander-in-Chief, with Major-Generals Newdigate and Marshall, stands listening to the report of a scout, one of the mounted colonial volunteer troopers, who has just come in from a ride around the outskirts of the Camp. It was in a skirmish near this place, on June 5, that the young Adjutant of the 17th Lancers, Frederick Cokayne Firth, was killed by a shot, as is shown in our front-page illustration, falling from his horse, between Colonel Drury Lowe, who was at his right hand, and Mr. Francis, Special Correspondent of the *Times*, who rode on his left. He was not twenty-one years of age, and was a son of Major Cokayne Firth, of Dover.

The Zulu Ambassadors sent by Cetewayo to sue for peace were detained some days at Inodwengu Camp for the General's reply to their message. Our Artist had an opportunity of sketching the seated figures of these native dignitaries, Indunas or Councillors of State, and rulers of tribes or districts, folding themselves in their blankets, as they will do in presence of white men, though accustomed to be nearly naked among their own people. The almost nude figure squatting behind the nearest chief is only a servant. Their head-rings of stiffened and moulded hair betoken the respectable condition of husbands, each probably of several wives, and fathers of many children. Lord Chelmsford refused to hear of peace till the guns captured by the Zulus at Isandhlwana should be restored. On June 28, therefore, Cetewayo's messengers were sent back to him, with an intimation that the British force would advance to the river Umvoti, a few miles from Ulundi, but would not cross that river till July 3, in order to give time for the guns to arrive, either with a Zulu regiment to lay down its arms, or with a thousand rifles to be given up. This was not done, and on the 4th, at six o'clock in the morning, the 2nd Division, under Major-General Newdigate, with the flying column of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, crossed the river and occupied a position between Inodwengu and Ulundi. Here it was attacked by a large Zulu army, which it resisted in the formation of a hollow square, with cavalry in the centre; till, the enemy giving way after half an hour's fruitless assault, the square opened and let out the cavalry, who charged the Zulu host in every direction, completely routing that large multitude of foes. An account of this battle was given in our last week's publication. The *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent, Dr. W. H. Russell, sends the following particulars:—

"The battle began at ten minutes to nine o'clock, the Zulus advancing silently and steadily from all sides. Our men were four deep, with the front rank kneeling, and the rear rank in reserve. The 90th, on the left flank of the square, were ordered to throw up shelter, which they did under

fire, though not so effectively as was wished. At nine the firing became general. The noise was deafening; and the men behaved admirably. The artillery practice was excellent, and to this mainly is attributed the enemy's repulse. Gunner Morshead though wounded in the leg, crawled to the Gatling battery, and insisted on helping the Sergeant to fill the cartridge drums. As an instance of the intrepid manner in which the Zulus came to the attack, we counted only twenty-eight paces from the front square to the nearest dead. One Zulu came within thirty yards of the Gatling gun, and when retiring was shot. The King's regiment suffered heavily. Four regiments of the Amatongas took part in the action. The Zulus were commanded by Dabulamanzi on our right, and by Sirayo on our left. Dabulamanzi was under fire for a considerable time. Our staff was much exposed during the action, which lasted for forty minutes. The Lancers, whilst pursuing the enemy,

did great execution with their lances; but the horses could not compete with the little ponies. James, of the Lancers, had a narrow escape. He charged two Zulus, and both turned upon him. One of his assailants threw an assegai and struck James's cross-belt, penetrated it, and inflicted a slight wound. After the pursuit the mounted men were sent to burn the kraals at Ulundi. Lord William Beresford was the first in, and has been gazetted in the force as 'Ulundi Beresford.' The King's kraal consists of a round belt of huts eight deep. The house is a thatched building, consisting of four rooms and a veranda. Nothing was found but some empty gin, beer, and champagne bottles, and four prisoners. It is stated that the King was present on a distant hill, with a regiment and a half. He believed that our men could not meet the Zulus in the open ground. The estimated Zulu loss is fifteen hundred."

The scene in camp at Landman's Drift, where General Newdigate, sitting in a camp-chair, with his lame right leg supported by a stool, interrogates a captured Zulu spy, brought in by Major Bengough's scouts, was sketched by our Special Artist at the time. He contributes also two additional illustrations of the lamented death of the French Prince Imperial.

These are a pair of accurately-planned views—one looking west, the other looking east—of the place where Lieutenant Carey and the unfortunate Prince, with the six troopers and one native guide, dismounted to rest beside the stream, surrounded by the tall growth of "meales" or native corn. The burning kraal, or hamlet of six huts, is shown at a little distance, and the donga, or dry ditch, towards which they fled when attacked by the Zulus, and in which the body of the Prince was found next morning.

A certain interest belongs also to the Sketch, furnished by Captain H. B. Laurence, of the 4th Regiment, showing a few cottages and huts at Utrecht, in the neighbouring district of the Transvaal. One of the farm-houses, indicated by a reference number, was the quarters of Colonel Bray, of the 4th, and contains the room occupied some days by the Prince Imperial. Another is the house which was occupied by Lord Chelmsford and his staff while at Utrecht. The house of the late Mr. Piet Uys, a well-known Dutch citizen and commandant of volunteers, who served with Brigadier-General Wood's force at Kambula Hill, and was killed on March 28, at the Zlobane mountain, is indicated in this view of Utrecht.

At Estcourt, in Natal, on his way from Maritzburg to the frontier, our Special Artist stopped at a farm-house which was converted into an inn, and there he saw three or four native servants employed in making bread for the 17th Lancers, who were expected next day. The farmer's wife and children, with an Indian coolie girl, nursing the baby, were looking on at the work of kneading the dough in large tubs. An officer stood by, whip in hand, but not with any intention of compelling the natives to industry by an application of the lash.

Our Extra Supplement next week is to be a large Engraving, drawn by our Special Artist, giving an extended view of the British troops occupying a Zulu military kraal, on their march to Ulundi.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES LANDSEER, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week was not the first time that Huntingdon Races have had to be postponed owing to the course being under water; but such a thing has never previously happened at this time of year, and must be reckoned among the phenomena of this most watery summer. There was, therefore, no racing until the Thursday, when sport was provided both at Pontefract and Sandown Park. The northern fixture, at which capital fields contested each event, may be passed without comment; but Sandown demands a few lines. The Prince of Wales and a large number of the aristocracy were present on each day, and the meeting was of a very high-class description. No less than fifteen for the Great Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate, in which the penalties proved fatal to Early Morn and Whitebine, though the former made a great bid for victory, and only just succumbed to Silverstreak, the finish between Fordham and Cannon being a remarkably fine one. The antagonism of Hackthorpe and Placida in the Gold Cup, on the Friday, excited very great interest. Lord Hastings's horse was in such brilliant form at Ascot that he was at once pronounced a worthy successor to such wonders as Prince Charlie and Springfield; but since then he has not done well, while Placida has improved rapidly, and she actually managed to give him 4lb. and a half-length beating. Rob Roy ran well under 8st. 12lb. in the Royal Stakes, but he is too infirm to be ever thoroughly trained. As usual, all the arrangements of the meeting were perfect; several improvements have been effected in the course of the last few weeks, and there can be little doubt that Sandown Park will soon take one of the first places among the fixtures of the racing season.

The long-expected summer seems to have come at last; and at the time of writing there is every prospect that Goodwood will be "glorious" indeed in point of weather. Still, on the first day the meeting was by no means so brilliant as usual, a fact which is easily accounted for. Owing to the severe illness of the Countess of March, there is no party at Goodwood House; the Princess of Wales has not graced the meeting with her presence; and, on Tuesday at any rate, there was by no means the usual magnificent display of ladies' dresses. The racing itself was very fair, though we have undoubtedly seen better. Backers began badly by making Avontes a very hot favourite for the Craven Stakes, but the mile and a quarter seemed much too far for the Stockbridge winner, and Abbaye reversed much of her previous running by defeating Alchemist and Chios with scarcely an effort. The Stewards' Cup was set early in the day, and the thirty runners reached the post in excellent time, but then nearly half an hour was wasted before a start could be effected. Cradle (7st. 3lb.), who had been backed down to 5 to 1, began so badly that he never looked dangerous, and, at the distance, Lollypop (10st.) was going so well that 2 to 1 was accepted about him. He tired, however, in the last hundred yards under his welter weight, and Peter (8st.), soon getting the better of Vegetarian (7st.), won cleverly by three parts of a length, rather more than that distance separating the last-named from Lollypop, while Placida (9st. 5lb.) and Stylites (6st. 8lb.) were close up. No three-year-old has ever previously carried such a weight as 8st. successfully in this race, and it is quite clear that Peter is fully as good as he was last season, while the frightfully heavy state of the ground may possibly account for his miserable exhibition at Ascot. Lollypop has now gained a place in this race three times, and his performance on Tuesday will rank as one of the finest in the history of handicaps. The Richmond Stakes proved a gift to the grand-looking Bend Or, who is a rare advertisement for Doncaster; and Mr. Crawfurd's pair made the pace so warm in the Gratwick Stakes that the two roarers—Charibert and Reconciliation—was soon hopelessly out of the race.

In the Lennox Stakes on Wednesday the Stewards' Cup running of Lollypop and Placida was exactly confirmed, a desperate race between the pair resulting in the victory of the horse by a head. He was giving her 8lb., and Hackthorpe, in receipt of 5lb. from him, was beaten so far that he has evidently gone all to pieces. Ten ran for the Goodwood Stakes, and the easy victory of Bay Archer (6st. 8lb.) enabled Mr. Crawfurd to take the race for the third year in succession. Mistress of the Robes (7st. 7lb.) was second, and might have won, but for the penalty entailed by her success in the Cumberland Plate; and Roehampton (8st. 12lb.) ran exceedingly well to get a place under his heavy weight. Cradle (9st. 2lb.) partly atoned for his fiasco in the Stewards' Cup by running away with the Drayton High-Weight Handicap; and America was once more to the front in the Lavant Stakes, in which Mr. Lorillard's Geraldine beat the speedy brother to Ersilia and five others. In the Sussex Stakes Hayon d'Or made such an example of Ruperra, Leap Year, and Exeter that he is sure to find plenty of backers for the St. Leger; and the hollow success of Douranee in the Finden Stakes was the last feature of interest in a capital day's racing. As was anticipated, Isonomy won the Goodwood Cup on Thursday, The Bear being second, and Parole third.

Our cricket records for the past few days are far more satisfactory than they have been previously this season, though, from the number of matches, they must necessarily be brief. A testimonial, amounting to about £1500, was presented to Mr. W. G. Grace, at Lord's, last week, when eleven cricketers of upwards of thirty played a team all of whom were under that age. Dr. E. M. Grace (40 and, not out, 33) was the top scorer on either side; and the seniors, for whom Mr. W. G. Grace bowled grandly, won by seven wickets. Lancashire, which is now undoubtedly the champion county, has beaten Gloucestershire in a single innings, with 49 runs to spare. Though no very large scores were made, eight of the Lancashire men got into double figures, and Mr. A. G. Steel and M'Intyre took nine and ten wickets respectively. Kent has beaten Yorkshire by seven runs, after a very hard-fought contest. Mr. F. Tern (32 and 25) and Ulyett (22 and 43) were the chief run-gutters. Surrey v. Somersetshire resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the former county, for which Mr. J. Shuter (73) and Potter (105) batted in great form. The M.C.C. and Ground scored a very unexpected victory over Lancashire.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, the holder of which is amateur champion for the year, took place last week over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. C. J. Lowndes (Hertford College, Oxford) and C. G. White (London R.C.) were the two challengers, and a desperate race between them, in which they were as nearly as possible level at Chiswick Church, resulted in the victory of the Oxonian. He was, therefore, entitled to meet F. L. Playford, the holder; but, contrary to the general expectation of a fine race, he could never even extend him, and was beaten by nearly two hundred yards, Playford, incomparably the finest amateur sculler that ever sat in a boat, thus winning the highest honours of the river for the fifth successive year.

On Saturday last the third annual swimming competition for the long-distance amateur championship of England took place, the course being from Westminster Bridge to Putney Bridge, a distance of between five and six miles. There were sixteen starters, but no one had the smallest chance against Horace Davenport (the holder), who won by no less than

5 min. 13 sec.; G. Spong was second, H. Simpson third, and H. M. Cottam fourth, the three last-mentioned men being very close together. As Davenport has now won the cup for three years in succession it has become his own property.

NOVELS.

Undoubtedly the course of our lives is very frequently affected by what happens among those who are complete strangers to us, and *The Fallen Leaves*, by Wilkie Collins (Chatto and Windus), is intended to show the readers of the three volumes how "a domestic misfortune falling on a household of strangers" at the time when the hero of the story "was wearing his first jacket and bowling his first hoop" exercised a powerful influence over his subsequent career. The three volumes form but a "first series," to be succeeded by a "second series," no doubt in the same number of volumes, wherein the narrative of the hero's fortunes will probably be completed. The domestic misfortune, which was of an exceedingly unpleasant kind, is revealed at a very early opportunity, when a mother and daughter, wife and child respectively of a wealthy but not very amiable stationer, are reluctantly permitted by paterfamilias, the stern keeper of the purse, to go upon what is apparently a pleasure-trip to Ramsgate. Appearances, however, are notoriously deceptive; and the real reason for the flight from London turns out to be a by no means unnatural desire on the part of both mother and daughter to hide from the stationer and the world in general that the father of a little girl thus clandestinely brought into the world is a young porter, in the stationer's employment, who is represented to have hit upon a cold-blooded and yet risky mode of forcing himself into the family as the stationer's son-in-law and into the business as the stationer's partner. He is wretched enough to carry off and dispose of his own child, whose ultimate discovery is the event which is to have the most serious influence upon the hero's vicissitudes. The lost little girl has no strawberry-mark as a means of identification, but she has in the conformation of her left foot a peculiarity, inherited from her mother, which is quite as efficacious as the time-honoured strawberry-mark; and, as the peculiarity can only be perceived when the foot is bare, the author has to invent a device whereby the hero can obtain a private view of two fair, bare feet—one the daughter's, and the other the mother's. As to the manner in which this little difficulty is overcome, it is probable that opinions will differ; some will pronounce it wholly good, some partially good; but all will agree that it enables the writer to display in the most agreeable fashion the most attractive characteristics of his style, his ingenuity, his premeditation, his mixture of irony, drollery, force, and pathos. The hero, when we first meet with him, appears as an impulsive, enthusiastic young gentleman, English by birth, but educated in America among Christian Socialists, endeavouring to put into practice what his education has led him to consider the preaching of the New Testament. Now any young man who, having such ideas in his head, falls in with a distressed young woman in one of the lowest haunts of London during the "small hours" and, being convinced that if he leaves her to return to what she is anything but pleased to call her home she will be brutally ill-used and perhaps murdered, determines on conscientious and evangelical grounds, to give her shelter until the morning in his own apartments—such a young man runs a risk not only of being utterly misunderstood by, and receiving early "warning" from, his landlady, who has "a character of lose," but of finding himself in a very awkward position as regards his friends, especially his betrothed, as regards the distressed young woman, and as regards the world in general. And novelists, as everybody must have remarked, nearly always employ the peculiar relations between the two sexes to illustrate the obstacles which lie in the way of young persons desirous of fulfilling the precepts of the New Testament. For this purpose they have generally to enlist in their service an extreme case, so that Christian young man finds himself by the merest accident in haunts of misery, crime, and vice at an hour when nearly every other Christian young man would be sleeping the sleep of innocence in the most regular of homes. And it is scarcely necessary to add that from particular, extreme, exceptional cases, no general conclusion can fairly be drawn, so that nobody who is inclined to be a Christian Socialist has any reason to be deterred on account of anything which befel, or is hereafter to befall the hero of this novel. When we take leave of him, he has just been married to the distressed young woman, one of "the fallen leaves," whom he has rescued from a life of infamy, forced upon her by circumstances over which she was too young, too ignorant, and too feeble, both physically and mentally, to have any control; and we are led to believe that he is only just at the beginning of his troubles, that the "second series" will unfold the tale of suffering in store for a Christian young man who handicaps himself in the struggle with the world by contracting such a marriage. It will be seen that the author has touched pitch, but he has touched it with as little defilement as possible; indeed, with noticeable delicacy. His story is sometimes very interesting, sometimes very amusing, sometimes very affecting, sometimes very horrible, but, when most horrible, it is to be feared, most true. The amusing parts are performed chiefly by an American and a Frenchman, and they are both handled excellently. In the horrible portion there is, according to the practice of the day, a scene of delirium tremens, and the author's object appears to have been to out-Zola Zola. Fortunately he has not quite succeeded.

Singularity will be allowed to be one of the characteristics which distinguish *The Ambassador Extraordinary* (Richard Bentley and Son), of anonymous authorship, if it be mentioned that the three volumes contain between them as many as 150 chapters, fifty-three in the first, forty-eight in the second, forty-nine in the third. But, lest alarm should be created by this statement, let it forthwith be added that the pages are not correspondingly numerous—not much more numerous than usual—a chapter consisting occasionally of about a page and a half, and even of half a page, which looks curious. The author speaks, in the preface, of an "unambitious story"; but the three volumes can hardly be said to contain any story whatever, but rather a string of exceedingly short sketches, wherein are described, in somewhat rhapsodical style, enough to exhaust all the notes of exclamation in a well-supplied printing-office, many a phase of our many-sided life and many a character either purely imaginary, but natural withal, or formed, with enlargements and embellishments, upon some more or less familiar model. The "ambassador extraordinary" himself appeared to be a wholly mythical personage, recalling memories, with the necessary modifications, of "Asmodeus," or "the Devil on Two Bucks," or of him who, in Coleridge's poem, came forth one day "to visit his snug little farm, the earth, and see how the stock" got on. The "ambassador," in fact, seems to possess the faculty of ubiquity and of the "jack-in-the-box," so that he "assists," as the French would say, at nearly every scene described in the so-called "unambitious story." The object of the story, if story it may be termed, is beyond praise, being neither more nor less, if what has been read have been read with understanding, than a purpose of illustrating

the power and blessedness of human love, the love which not only "ends in cradles," as one of the most charming and instructive characters in the book has it, but includes what is more commonly called charity. It is to be feared that the work is too much of a medley, has too little of constructive art about it, is too conspicuously wanting in plot, too desultory altogether, to take that tenacious hold of a reader which is frequently taken by a morally worthless romance, but, if it be read piecemeal and in a leisurely manner, it is not unlikely to make not only a favourable but also a deep impression. Sometimes, not to say nearly always, the author overdoes things; and, in the last volume, the scene in which the child is the chief speaker, and which might have been simple, pretty, and touching, is an instance of this overstraining, until pathos is not only interchangeable but interchanged, and pathos is transmuted into bathos. Moreover, the whole composition is pervaded by an affectation of mysterious, supernatural influences: and though expectation may at first be keenly awakened thereby, the effect soon wears off, when nothing particular occurs, and is succeeded by a sense of bewilderment. There is a puma, Lais by name, kept by the "ambassador" as other people keep a cat, and really, as she seems to be chiefly required for apostrophising, he might as well have kept the more domestic animal, whose motions and looks would have served the author almost equally well for descriptive purposes. Besides, readers are far more likely to know something about cats and to understand their habits; but, on the other hand, pumas certainly are more imposing and more suggestive of something tremendous in the future, even if the future remains unrevealed. There is also a human being who is a cause of some perplexity: he bears the title of Monsignore, and though from the sequel it is evident that he is at the time neither a Bishop nor a Cardinal, any priest, it is believed, may hold that title. However, suffice it to say that there is good reading to be found in many parts of the volumes, and that the opening chapters recall the descriptive manner—incisive, piquant, witty, and cynical—of him who wrote "The Member for Paris."

THEATRES.

Mr. Irving's annual benefit on Friday and Saturday, last week, attracted large and brilliant audiences to the Lyceum. When the third act of "Hamlet" had concluded on Friday, Mr. Irving came forward and delivered an address, retiring amid the hearty plaudits of the spectators. Miss Helen Terry and Mr. Forrester were called before the curtain to receive the gratulations of the audience. Mr. Irving's benefit was resumed the next evening, the last of the season, when he appeared as Eugene Aram and Jeremy Diddler, Miss Helen Terry taking the part of Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram." Mr. Irving was received with the utmost enthusiasm by a densely crowded house, and was repeatedly called before the curtain. In a few simple and cordial words he expressed his acknowledgment of the kindness which he had met with. He announced that the season had been a distinct success, and that since the opening, on Dec. 30, the large sum of £36,000 had been taken at the doors. Mr. Irving also stated that he intended to reopen the theatre on Saturday, Sept. 20. "The lesson I have learned (he continued) is that frequent change in a theatre is a desirable element—an element gratefully accepted by the public, and perhaps even more gratefully by the actors; and during the coming time I shall endeavour to put before you such pieces as I believe you desire, and which will give you pleasure. For a week or two after our opening we shall play 'Hamlet' once during the week, and that will be continued as long as you come to see it. That this is not a rash resolve you will believe when I tell you that during the past seven months we have acted 'Hamlet' 108 times, and each time to an overflowing house. During the first week of my campaign I shall present to you Colman's play of the 'Iron Guest,' in which I shall have the temerity to attempt a celebrated character of Edmund Kean's—Sir Edward Mortimer. This play I shall produce with much of the old music; and I shall try to show you what our forefathers delighted in. With this play I shall occasionally revive some of your old favourites, and the next novelty will be the 'Gamester,' in which Miss Ellen Terry and myself will have the honour of appearing before you as Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, who were also great favourites with our forefathers. To this I hope to add the 'Stranger,' and to give time for the preparation of one of our master's master-plays—"Coriolanus"—in the production of which I shall have the invaluable benefit of the research of that gifted painter Mr. Alma-Tadema. Of other kinds of works I have a store, and two original plays ready, one of which has already excited much interest—I mean Mr. Frank Marshall's drama founded on the romantic and pathetic story of Robert Emmet. Another is a play by Mr. Wills, based on the history of Rienzi." A supper was afterwards given to Mr. Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed closed their season last Saturday, and go into the provinces to give a series of performances.

It is announced that Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte has assumed the sole management of the Opéra Comique. "H.M.S. Pinafore," with the original cast—which has now nearly reached its 100th performance at this theatre—is to be continued nightly.

This (Saturday) evening, Tom Taylor's drama "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced at the Adelphi.

Mr. George Buckland is appearing at the Polytechnic in a new entertainment written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in which Professor Pepper's Metempsychosis is introduced.

THE LATE MR. C. LANDSEER, R.A.

The funeral of this veteran artist, who held, during more than twenty years, the Keeper's office at the Royal Academy, took place in Highgate Cemetery on Saturday last. His more celebrated younger brother, the late Sir Edwin Landseer, who declined the Presidency of the Academy, quite overshadowed the reputation of Charles Landseer. But the latter was a good painter of English historical subjects; and, though he could not, like Sir Edwin, make dogs and deer more living in characteristic expression than the real animals, it is thought he could do horses nearly as well as Sir Edwin. He was almost eighty years of age. The surviving brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer, is an engraver, and is an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Watkins, of Torriano-avenue, Camden-road.

Four miners have been fined at Barnsley for offences endangering lives in mines—one for injuring his safety-lamp, one for working without proper props, and two for carrying tobacco-pipes into a pit where a thousand men are employed and only safety-lamps are allowed.

The new bridge which spans the River Wear at Sunderland was last week tested in the presence of the Board of Trade-inspector. Fourteen engines, weighing together upwards of five hundred tons, steamed conjointly across the bridge, which consists of a single span of 300 ft., at a clear height above high-water of 80 ft. The bowstring girders are 42 ft. deep in the centre, and are supported by abutments.

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are within 150 miles of the Company's property.

The estimated net earnings of the Company are as follows:—

From the San Pete Valley Railway £21,850

From the sale of coal and coke 115,640

£149,490

Whereas the interest and sinking fund upon these Debentures
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The capital now to be raised will be applied for the purposes of
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and all further information may be obtained from the Secretary
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any sum less than that amount that may be allotted to me, subject
to the conditions contained in the prospectus dated 9th July,
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applied for.

Name
Address
Profession or Description
Date
Signature

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor,
referring to Anti-Fat in the "British Medical Journal"
of June 7, 1878, says:—

"I gave some of this extract (*Fucus vesiculosus*) to a very
corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight
without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given
it to others, according to the accumulation of adhesions, and have
never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who
always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the
body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has
been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently
noted."

EDWARD PAYRETT, Esq., Chemist, of Market-square, Winslow,
writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12, 1878:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased
6lb. in four weeks."

THOMAS NEWBOLD, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the
Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1878:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's
Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has
recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at
once."

C. J. ARBLASTER, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under
date of June 4, 1878:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-
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T. L. REEVE, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic
Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1878:—

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen.—I have tried your wonderful medicine Anti-Fat.
Both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin
down at command, closing on an average four pounds per week.
Yours respectfully,"

J. A. STEWARD, Esq., of Worcester, writes the Botanic Medicine
Company, under date of June 19, 1878:—

"Have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six
bottles of your Allan's Anti-Fat I am ten pounds lighter."

Herr F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic
Medicine Company, under date of July 13, 1878:—

"Three bottles of Anti-Fat have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. ARNOTT, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic
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Come, Birdie, Come. Robin Adair.
Cruiken Lown. Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.
Don't be Angry with me, Darling.
Friar of Orders Grey. Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing.
Giver's Warning. Little Threads among the Gold.
Heart of Oak. Still I Love thee.
He isn't a Marrying Man, my Love.
I Love to Think of the Days when I was Young.
Little Brown Jug. Take this Message to my Mother.
Little Bunch of Roses. 'Tis but a Little Faded Flower.
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Little Sweetheart, come and Kiss Me.
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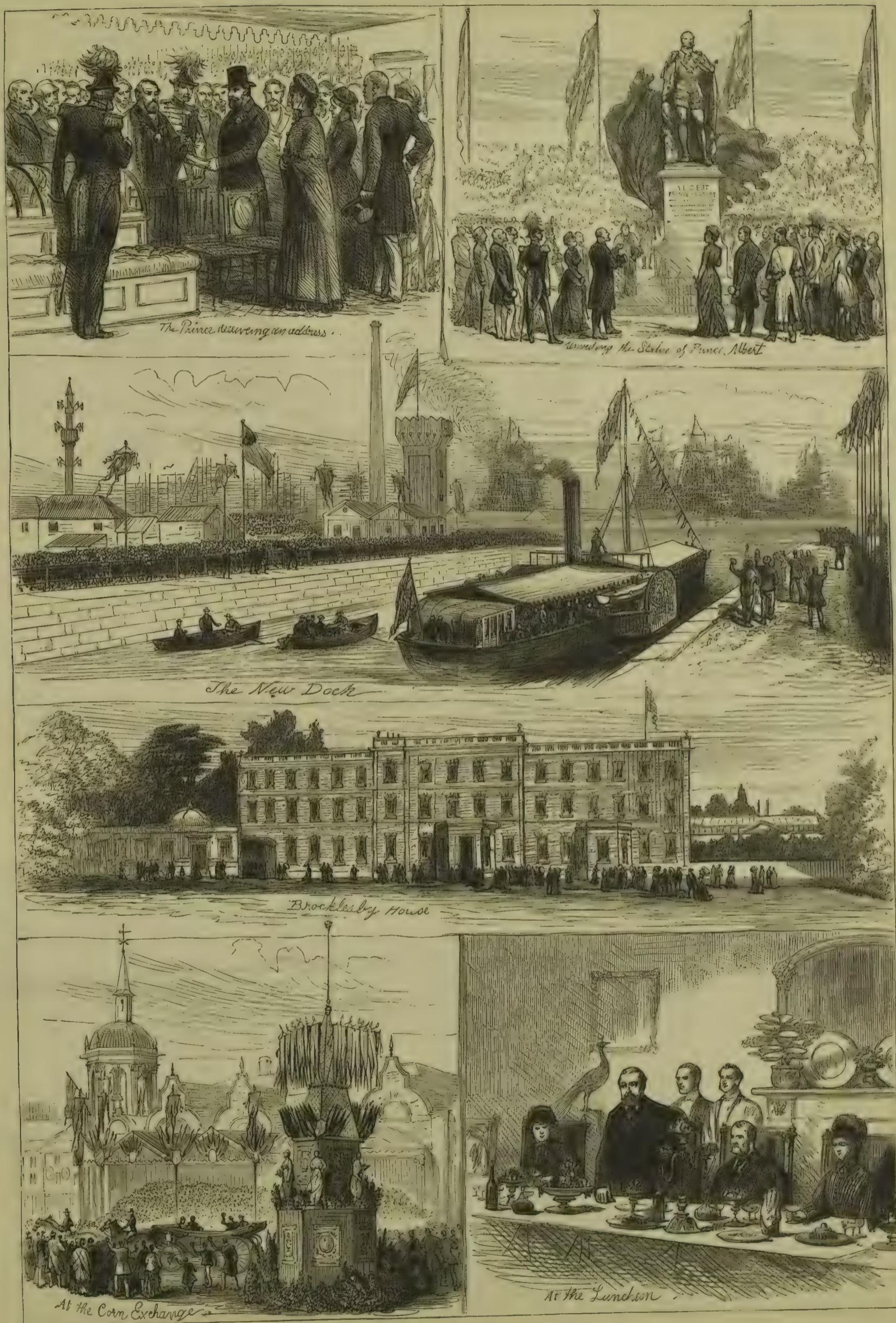
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A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF
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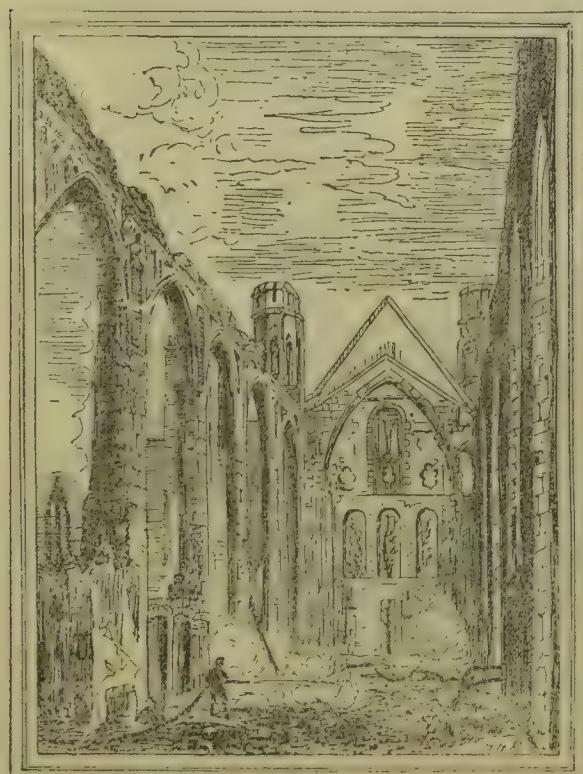
(Continued from page 90.)

In 1833 an eccentric person, calling himself Sir William Courtney, appeared at Canterbury and attracted much attention by his half-crazed appearance and his frequent harangues on the grievances of the poor. He presented himself as a candidate to represent the city of Canterbury in Parliament, but this ambition was frustrated by his being tried and found guilty of perjury, an offence he had committed on behalf of some smugglers on the Kentish coast. He was sentenced to imprisonment and transportation; but, being proved insane, the sentence was commuted, and he was confined in a lunatic asylum. Here he remained four years, and was then liberated under the belief that he was restored to a



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
LOOKING FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE SPOT LATELY
OCCUPIED BY THE THRONE.
From the "Sunday Times," Nov. 2, 1834.

rational state. He was, however, madder than ever, having while in confinement brooded over his supposed wrongs and the sufferings of the oppressed poor until he fancied himself a prophet and a deliverer sent from heaven. With the cunning of madness he counterfeited sanity, and thus was able to resume what he considered his prophetic mission. He harangued about the new poor law, promised cheap bread to all who would follow him, and on May 29, 1838, he gathered together a band of about twenty men, with whom he marched from one place to another, proclaiming that he would make May 29 more memorable than it ever had been in connection



RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
From the "Sunday Times," Nov. 2, 1834.

with the restoration of Charles II. This went on for a day or two, when a farmer, named Curtis, having his field-work stopped by the leading away of his men, went to a magistrate and obtained a warrant to apprehend them. In an attempt to execute this warrant a constable was killed by Courtney, who now broke into a rhapsody of exultation, declared that a second Gideon was come to slay the ungodly, and that all should perish who opposed the prophet. With outstretched sword he cried, "I am the only Saviour of you all. You need not fear, for I will bring you through all."

The excitement had now become so general, and the menaces of Courtney and his armed party so alarming, that the magistrates resolved on the instant capture of this dangerous maniac and his ignorant followers. They came up with the rioters at a place called the Oster Bed, where Courtney's men threatened the magistrates and constables with bludgeons and fire-arms. After firing his pistol at one of the party who attempted to arrest him, Courtney and his men broke away to Bossenden Wood, and the magistrates, seeing no other resource, sent at once for a detachment of the 45th Regiment from Canterbury Barracks.



1. Courtney. 4. Six Magistrates. 8. Lieutenant Bennett's detachment.
2. Lieutenant Bennett. 5. Soldier who stepped forward and shot Courtney. 9. The man Wills, who knocked down Sergeant Langley.
3. Sergeant Langley making a thrust at Courtney with a bayonet, and was knocked down with a bludgeon. 6. Major Armstrong. 10. Courtney's flag.
7. Detachment of the 45th Regiment loading. 11. J. N. Knatchbull firing at Courtney.

THE DREADFUL RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BOSSENDEN WOOD, EAST KENT.

From the "Weekly Chronicle," June 10, 1838.

Courtney had now proclaimed to his followers that he was no other than Jesus Christ returned to earth, and that they were safer with him than if they were in their beds; therefore they must resist the soldiers, and they were sure of victory. In the mean time a hundred men of the 45th Regiment, headed by Lieutenant Bennett, surrounded Bossenden Wood. Accompanied by the civil magistrates, they advanced to close round the rioters, when Courtney fired at the young Lieutenant commanding the party, and shot him dead. The next minute the prophet himself was slain by a soldier, who covered him with his musket as he fired at Lieutenant Bennett. Then ensued a hand-to-hand fight, which resulted in the death of seven of the rioters and one constable, besides several persons seriously wounded.

The illustrations of these riots in the *Weekly Chronicle* June 10, 1838, consist of the following:

1. "Courtney with his troops leaving Bossenden Farm."
2. "The death of Lieutenant Bennett. Courtney in the act of exhorting his men to advance."
3. "Interior of the Red Lion stables, with the bodies as they were laid out after the conflict."

Courtney, whose real name was John Thom, was undoubtedly mad. He never could have found followers, except among the most degraded and ignorant; and it is hoped he did better service to his countrymen than he ever dreamt of by drawing attention to the dreadful evils arising from the want of education among the rural population. Most of his followers could neither read nor write, and were so totally



THE REMOVAL AND DELIVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON BY THE GOVERNOR OF ST. HELENA TO THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, ON THE 18TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1840.

From the "Magnet," Jan. 11, 1841.

unacquainted with the simplest truths of Christianity that they believed him when he asserted that he was Gideon, Samson, and Jesus Christ all in one, and that he had descended from heaven to redress the wrongs of the poor, but more especially to reduce the price of bread!

The *Weekly Chronicle* illustrated the coronation of Queen Victoria by a view of "The interior of the Abbey at the moment of Her Majesty assuming the Crown," and a full-page engraving of the Coronation Procession. Two pages of engravings were given on the occasion of the Queen's marriage; and on Nov. 1, 1841, a large "view of the Tower of London as it appeared on fire on the morning of Sunday, the 31st ult., from a drawing by a distinguished artist." On Jan. 29, 1842, the same paper illustrated the christening of the Prince of Wales, with its attendant ceremonies and festivities; and later in the same year were published the last of its illustrations, relating to the employment of women and children in coal mines.

The *Observer*, *Bell's Life*, and the *Weekly Chronicle*, which during more than twenty years had been the chief representatives of pictorial journalism, gradually abandoned the practice of giving illustrations after the *Illustrated London News* was established. Two or three other newspapers occasionally published engravings, but they were very few, and appeared at long intervals. The *Sunday Times* illustrated the trial of Thurtell for the murder of Mr. Weare, and on Nov. 2, 1834, it published several engravings of the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, two of which, representing the ruins, are of sufficient interest to introduce here.

The *Champion* of Nov. 13, 1836, has an engraving of the interior of a cotton factory; and the *Weekly Herald* in the same year issued two engravings illustrating the story of Wat Tyler:—1. Workshop scene; Wat Tyler knocking the Tyrant Tax-gather's brains out; the principal characters equipped in boots, buckles, and belts, in true theatrical style. 2. "Smithfield scene; the assassin Walworth treacherously

murdering the brave, but too confiding, Wat Tyler." The same paper also issued this year a large view of St. Peter's, Rome. The *Magnet*, a paper started in 1837, illustrated the proclamation of Queen Victoria, William IV. lying in state, the Canadian Rebellion, burning of the Royal Exchange, Coronation of Queen Victoria, and on Jan. 4, 1841, the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena. There are two engravings of this interesting historical event. The first is entitled "A correct view, taken on the spot, of the interior of the Tent at St. Helena, after the disinterment of the body of Napoleon, at the instant of the removal of the lid from the coffin; the remains of the Emperor appearing (as one of the spectators remarked) 'as if he were asleep.' I have copied the second cut, which represents the embarkation of the body, and is one of the last examples of pictorial journalism before the birth of the *Illustrated London News*. M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GRIMSBY.

The promising commercial seaport of Great Grimsby, on the North Lincolnshire coast, has within thirty years been furnished, at a cost of nearly two millions sterling, with a series of commodious docks. These and other local improvements are mainly due to the Directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, whose former Chairman, the late Earl of Yarborough, had once, as Lord Worsley, sat in the House of Commons for this borough. The late Prince Consort, in April, 1849, laid the foundation stone of the Royal Dock; and in October, 1854, the Queen and her husband, with her three elder children, visited the place in the Royal yacht.

The Countess Dowager of Yarborough was last week the hostess of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at her mansion of Brocklesby Hall, about ten miles from Grimsby. Her Ladyship was assisted in entertaining these illustrious guests by her son, the present Earl, who is not yet quite of age. The town of Grimsby was to be visited by the Prince and Princess upon a two-fold special occasion. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, with which he has from the first been actively connected, had given a statue of the late Prince Consort. This was to be unveiled and made public by the hand of the Prince of Wales. There was also a new dock to be opened, the Union Dock, which the same railway company has constructed, at a cost of £258,000, to join the Royal Dock with the old dock of 1801. These docks, with two graving docks and those for fishing-vessels, excavated from the muddy south shore of the Humber, comprise altogether seventy-one acres of space; but a timber dock and others are now projected. The Albert Memorial statue will serve as a monument, not only of British loyal regard for the exemplary character of the Queen's lamented Consort, but likewise of the inauguration of the Grimsby Docks. It is a bronze figure, of heroic size, a replica of that which Mr. Theed designed for her Majesty to erect at Coburg. The Prince is represented in the Garter robes, standing with a sceptre in the left hand, pointing with his right to a scroll beneath. This statue has been erected by Sir E. Watkin, in a small ornamental garden, close to the Dock station for railway passengers, in Cleethorpe-road, in front of the Royal Hotel.

The Prince and Princess, with Lady Yarborough and other friends, came from Brocklesby Hall shortly after noon on Tuesday week. In spite of windy and rainy weather, Grimsby tried to be gay; flags were hung out to soak, if not to flutter, at the station, in the streets, and on masts of vessels in the docks. The Chairman and Directors of the railway, and the Mayor and Town Clerk of the town, met their Royal Highnesses on alighting from the train; also Mr. H. Smyth, Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, who there presented an address. A procession of twenty carriages went to the Old Dock, which has been re-named the Alexandra, in honour of the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses went on board the steam-boat Manchester, belonging to the railway company. Here the Mayor of Great Grimsby presented the address from its municipal body. The Prince replied handsomely, and the vessel passed, with a salute of guns and much cheering, through the Union Dock to the Royal Dock. So the Union Dock was opened. They landed on the east side of the Royal Dock, and walked to the statue, which was unveiled by the Prince drawing a cord and letting the curtain drop.

There was a luncheon, for three or four hundred guests of the railway company, in a beautiful tent, richly decorated and carpeted, behind the Royal Hotel. At table here, Sir E. Watkin, in the chair, had the Prince on his right hand and the Princess on his left. The toasts and speeches were of a gratifying character. The Prince, returning thanks when the company had drunk to the health of himself and of the Princess, proposed that of Sir E. Watkin, "the chairman of four great railways in this country, and connected with one across the Atlantic." The Earl of Yarborough spoke for his mother.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

Thirty-five years ago the late Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of the first wing of that well-known building at Brompton, the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. His son, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, has recently attended there to perform a similar act, which was recorded in our last. The new building, of which he laid the first stone on Thursday, the 17th ult., is to rise on the opposite site of the Fulham-road, but will be connected by an underground passage with the main hospital. Its designed front is shown in our Illustration; the architect is Mr. T. H. Wyatt. The governors, as was explained by Lord Derby, the president, and by Sir Philip Rose, the honorary secretary, have resolved to expend in this addition to the hospital a large amount of funded capital derived from recent gifts or bequests. Some of our readers may remember the strange history of the eccentric old maiden ladies who owned the shut-up houses at the corner of Stamford-street, Blackfriars. A hundred thousand pounds of the surviving sister's hoarded money was left to this deserving medical charity. Hence the projected "Extension," which will accommodate 137 additional in-patients, and will also comprise a much more convenient place than there is now for receiving the out-patients. It will further include a music-room for the entertainment of weary inmates who are shut up in the Hospital through the long winter months. The maintenance of this increased establishment when full of patients will add £10,000 a year to the ordinary expenditure, while the present income of the Hospital must be reduced by the loss of interest on the capital now to be used for building. Annual subscribers are, therefore, invited to furnish the needful support. This beneficent Institution, since 1844, has done good, or good has been attempted by its means, to 27,000 in-patients and nearly 250,000 out-patients. Consumption is the perilous malady that besets industrial life in London, and the Brompton Hospital is of peculiar service to contend with that sadly wasting disease.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The National Rifle Association meeting on Wimbledon-common was brought to a close on Monday. The prizes were presented to successful competitors in the different matches by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught on Saturday evening. This ceremony took place on a platform in front of the Council Tent. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Earl and Countess Wharncliffe, and by the council and officers of the Association. The winning marksmen, or representatives of the winning teams, came up as they were called to receive their prizes. The Elcho Challenge Shield having been won by the London Scottish, one of their eight came to carry it off. They had made a score eleven points above that of the London Irish. The Ashburton Shield was won by Harrow School; and Private Foulkes, of that school, won the Spencer Cup. The last match, on Saturday, was between Hussars and Dragoon Guards; it was won by the 5th Dragoons.

The winner of the Queen's Prize of £250, with the gold medal and championship badge of the National Rifle Association, deserves to have his portrait in our Journal. He is Mr. George Taylor, a young Lancashire man, twenty-six years of age, living at the iron manufacturing town of St. Helen's, near Liverpool, and employed as a fitter in the Bold Ironworks. He has the rank of Corporal in the B company (Captain McTear's) of the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to which he has belonged eight years. Sergeant F. J. West, of the same corps, was at Wimbledon with him; he and other Lancashire men, when the total scores of the different competitors were announced on Tuesday week, carried Taylor on their shoulders in triumph to the council-tent. The gold badge was there pinned to his sleeve by Lord Wharncliffe, the president, and he was chaired round the camp, with a band playing "See the Conquering Hero," and with frequent greetings and quaffings of the "loving cup." Corporal Taylor received due honours in his own county on his return to St. Helen's last Monday. The score he made was 83 in the total, nine points above any of the other shooters, and five more than the winning score of last year. He got 28 points scored at the 800 yards' range, 27 at the 900 yards', and 28 at the 1000 yards', winning a badge and prize in the first stage of the shooting, as well as the great prize of the year in its final result.

The portrait of Corporal Taylor is from a photograph by Messrs. T. White and Co., of Princes-street, London-road, S.E.

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy has been open every evening this week from 7.30 to 10.30 at the charge of sixpence admission and sixpence catalogue; and it will also be open the whole of the Bank Holiday, Monday next, from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., at the same charge. The exhibition will then close.

The Grosvenor Gallery was opened on Sunday evening last by permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, under the auspices of the "Sunday Society," when there were 500 admissions. To-morrow (Sunday) the gallery will again be open free by tickets, obtainable by addressing a stamped envelope for reply to the secretary, 19, Charing-cross. A special catalogue is published by the society (price 4d.), to be obtained before Sunday, as no catalogues will then be sold. The gallery will also be open on Monday (Bank Holiday), and close for the season in the evening.—The ensuing Winter Exhibition at this gallery is to consist of water-colour drawings by living artists, the intention being to complete the series of exhibitions illustrative of the history of the art in this country. Unusual difficulties will attend the formation of this exhibition, competing, as it will do, with the exhibition of the two societies and the Dudley Gallery.

Owing to the necessity of making reparations to the roof, the pictures in the gallery of the Crystal Palace are about to be displaced. Artists may have their works returned by giving notice, or they may allow them to remain to be re-hung for the remainder of the season, and works will be received to replace those sold.

Macilise's large oil-picture, "The Marriage of Strongbow," which was recently sold at Messrs. Christie's for £750, was purchased by a distinguished patron of art, and has been presented to the National Gallery of Ireland.

Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson, of the "Roll Call") has received commissions from the Queen to paint a representation of the defence of Kork's Drift, and a picture portraying an incident in the late Afghan war.

An Art-Treasures Exhibition was opened on the 24th ult., at Darwen, by the Marquis of Hartington, who referred to the magnificent school in which they were assembled as a proof that voluntaryists, who had erected it and were anxious to have a school board formed, were themselves willing to make sacrifice for the object they had at heart. In the matter of art-education we had still much to do to overtake Continental countries, but he hoped that in time the speeches which had been made on this subject would bear fruit.

Mr. Martin Colnaghi, of the Haymarket, has published a reproduction in photo-gravure of the picture by Mr. George Earl of "The Polo Match." Irrespective of the interest of the picture to the Polo Club and its friends, and the admirers of the exciting and dangerous game, the process employed for its reproduction, of which this is the largest and best example we have seen in this country, is evidently destined to compete severely with the Woodbury type and similar English processes, and is well calculated to supersede engraving for many purposes, especially where autographic accuracy is desirable, as in the reproduction of works of art.

The first conversation of the Institute of Art was held on Thursday week, at the gallery in Conduit-street. There was a fine collection of oil and water-colour paintings, painting on china, crewel-work, embroidery, lace, and other works of art executed by ladies. Mr. Ploumies, who has recently returned from Japan, exhibited and explained his splendid collection of Japanese sketches and curiosities.

Signor Lombardi is exhibiting various samples of his Poikilographic Paintings—or, to speak more accurately, his transparent photographs with colouring applied at the back—in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We have already described the process. In principle it differs little from other processes invented in Germany and France. Very probably poikilography will prove popular, for many people will prefer coloured photography, however false in its application and destructive of the genuineness and value of photography. And it must be admitted that by this new process the mode in which the colour is added is much less objectionable than when it is applied to the face of the photograph; for, in the former case, the photograph remains intact, though modified necessarily without scientific accuracy analogous to that which renders photography invaluable for its veracity and trustworthiness; whilst in the latter case the photographic substratum is necessarily obscured, falsified, and destroyed. At the same time, the mischief is only one of degree. Photography and art are so essentially distinct that any attempt to unite the two is as illogical as it is tasteless. We observe that

some of the examples at the Egyptian Hall are painted opaquely in front, and do not therefore carry out the process legitimately.

Mr. Eli Johnson has been commissioned to execute a bust of Mr. George Palmer, M.P., in marble.

The committee of the Professor Smyth Memorial Fund have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint a portrait of the late Professor Smyth, M.P., to be placed in the Magee College, Londonderry.

It is reported that the late Mr. Charles Landseer has left £10,000 to the Royal Academy. At the rate at which the Academy is receiving bequests, and reckoning also its other ordinary sources of income from admissions, &c., it must be the richest self-elective body in England, if we except some of the City Companies.

An influential committee has been formed to erect a statue to the memory of John Knox in Edinburgh. Strange to say, no monument or cenotaph has been hitherto raised to the great Reformer in the Northern capital. It is proposed that a suggestion of the late editor of Knox's works, Dr. David Laing, should be carried out, and for which Dr. Laing desired to contribute £100, viz.—that a statue of the Reformer should be erected in the open space of Parliament-square, near the spot where his remains were buried, and adjoining that church—St. Giles's Cathedral—in which he eloquently preached. Scotsmen in the colonies, India, and America are invited to contribute. The secretaries are James Meldrum, Esq., Raeburn House, 32, York-place, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Grampian Lodge, Forest-hill, S.E.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of ecclesiastical art in London (the Albert Hall being named for the purpose) during May and June, 1880. The exhibition will be open to British and foreign art, and will comprise a loan collection of mediæval and modern ecclesiastical art, a division for architects, artists, and others who exhibit original work, and another for works of manufacturers.

An exhibition of the national and colonial industry of Holland is opened at Arnhem, and will remain open till Oct. 15. Judging from photographs of the building and its arrangements, which include a Javanese orchestra contributed by a Javanese Prince, the exhibition should be highly attractive and instructive to all interested in the multifarious products and various peculiar industries and machinery of Holland and her great dependencies and colonies.

The three fine pictures by M. Alexandre Cabanal, which were last year at the Great Exhibition at Paris, have been placed in the left transept of the Church of Sainte Geneviève (Panthéon).

The French Government has purchased at the Salon this year sixty-three paintings and thirty-one works of sculpture. Among the best-known works bought are the "Naissance de Vénus," by Bouguereau; the "Emmurus de Carcassonne," by J. P. Laurens; "L'Appel des Girondins," by F. Flameng; the large triptych of "Saint Cuthbert," by Greuse; "Etienne Marcel," by Mélingue; "Saint Isidor," by Merson; "Christ Mort," by Henner; and of sculpture, the "Génie Gardant le Secret de la Tombe," by Marceaux.

The French Water-Colour Exhibition has been so successful that it is to be reopened in November.

The teaching of drawing in Paris as a national charge has been determined upon. 153 schools are to be established for boys, 38 for girls, 44 classes for adults—four schools for men and four for women. Lectures on Art are also to be supplied.

The Administration of the Fine Arts in Paris is about to have casts taken of all the Gallo-Roman monuments and other antiquities of this period that have been found in France, and that are preserved in the Cluny Museum.

The first prize of the Concours de Rome, which has just taken place at Paris, was, on Saturday last, awarded to M. Alfred Brantot, a pupil of M. Bouguereau.

AFGHAN WAR HONOURS.

A long list of honours and promotions, as the result of the close of the Afghan War, is published in the *London Gazette*:

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Esq., C.S.I., to be Knight Commander; and Alfred Comyns Lyall, Esq., to be a Companion.

To be Knights Commanders:—Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant-General Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, R.A., C.B.; Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C.; and Colonel Major-General Peter Stark Lumdsen, C.B., C.S.I.

To be Companions:—Colonel and Local Brigadier-General Alexander Hugh Cobbe, first battalion 17th Foot; Colonel Samuel Alexander Madden, 5th Regiment; Colonel Richard Illicram Sankey, Royal Engineers; Colonel Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Francis Barry Drew, second battalion 8th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Aneas Perkins, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ilinden Lindsay, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter MacLomison, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon-General John Gibbons, Army Medical Department.

STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

To be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander—Mir Khodad Khan of Khetel.

To be an Extra Knight Grand Commander—General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies.

To be a Knight Grand Commander—H.H. Rajah of Nabha.

To be Knights Commanders—Robert Byles Everton, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burme, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., 2nd Regiment, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General of India in Biluchistan; the Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan Alazai Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

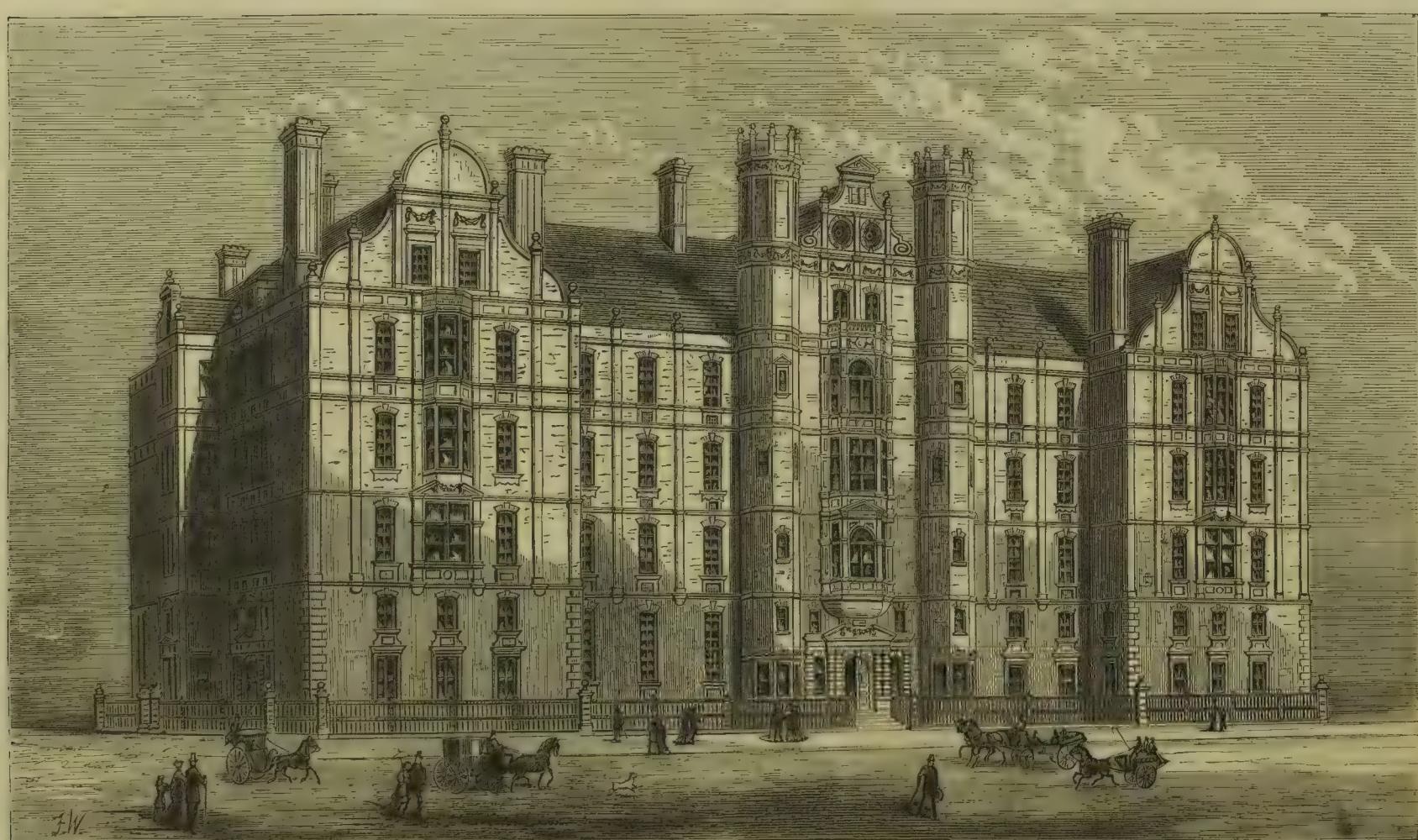
To be Companions—Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Chief-Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; the Maharajah Istendro Mohan Tagore, additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making laws and regulations; Sirdar Bikram Singh of Kuppurla; the Maharajah Pertab Singh Bahadur; Sahitza Obed Ulla Khan; Lieutenant-Colonel William Garow Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawar; Lepel Henry Gritten, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel James Browne, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

Two hundred pounds damages were given yesterday week, at the Surrey Assizes, in an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by the daughter of a brewer at Gomershall against Mr. Charles Wright, who had assisted her father in his business. Lord Coleridge, in summing up, said that there did not appear to be any doubt that the defendant had made a promise of marriage to the plaintiff, and that he had broken that promise without any ground or cause.

Catherine Webster, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, was hanged on Tuesday in Wandsworth House of Correction. She had previously made a confession, in which she acknowledges that she alone was guilty of the crime, all the persons whom she had implicated in previous statements being entirely innocent. The murder, according to this last confession, was unpremeditated, and was committed during an altercation. It was only after she saw that the assault on her mistress had been fatal that the idea entered her mind to endeavour to get rid of the body.



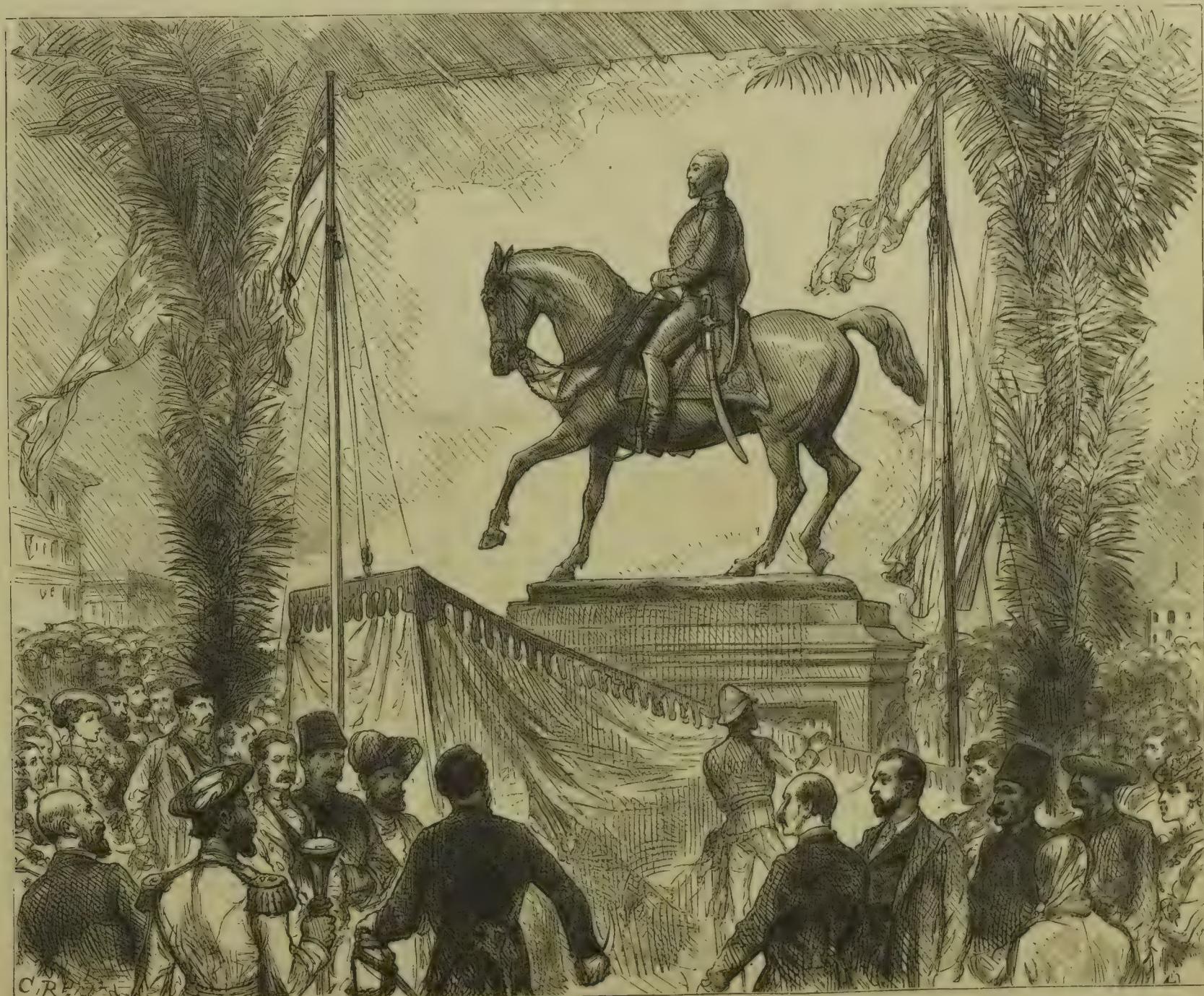
CORPORAL GEORGE TAYLOR, 47TH LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



OUT-PATIENTS AT THE SASSOON GENERAL HOSPITAL, POONA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA, MR. W. SIMPSON.



UNVEILING THE BOMBAY STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTED BY SIR ALBERT SASSOON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA, MR. W. SIMPSON.

The Extra Supplement.

SPRING.

The tender prettiness of the Artist's fancy in this picture of a young girl, who has climbed by a ladder to act the part of kind foster-mother to the unfeudged birdlings in their nest aloft, up the blossoming tree, cannot fail to please our lady friends and children. Mrs. Staples has here done enough to recommend her own work in the esteem of a pure and gentle mind. It seems a truly graceful and feminine action that employs the adventurous maiden on her elevated perch. We may suppose that she has been told by her brothers, or by the gardener, how the parent birds were killed or driven from their nest; and she has resolved to supply the need of these little infant creatures with her own hand. It is to be hoped they will know their sweet benefactress as they grow up and learn to fly, and will often hover about her head, with grateful chirrup and twitter, as she strolls in her father's grounds.

THE SASSOON STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY.

The eminent Jewish family and commercial firm of the Sassoons are well known in great trading cities, from Hong-Kong and Shanghai to London, Manchester, and Liverpool; but their home is Bombay, where the founder of their prosperity settled above forty years ago to open the trade of the Persian Gulf. That city has been endowed by the Sassoons with many public gifts—the Mechanics' Institute, the Reformatory and Industrial School, the Sassoona Dock, a Clock-tower in the Victoria Gardens, a marble Statue of the late Prince Consort, an Organ in the Townhall, and large donations to the Sailors' Home and to the Elphinstone High School. At Poona, in the Deccan, no great distance from Bombay, the Sassoona General Hospital, founded in 1863 by the late Mr. David Sassoona, is another monument of their open-handed benevolence. The knighthood conferred upon Sir Albert Sassoona in 1872, and the freedom of the city of London soon afterwards voted him at Guildhall, were honours that he personally deserved. His most recent act of munificence at Bombay was that of presenting to the city, at a cost of £10,000, Mr. J. E. Boehm's colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the late visit of his Royal Highness to India. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied the tour of the Prince of Wales three or four years since, was again at Bombay, returning from the Afghan campaign, on June 26, when the commemorative statue was unveiled. The ceremony was performed by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, in the presence of most of the principal European officials and other residents at Bombay, and the leading merchants and bankers, Jews, Christians, and Parsees. In the absence of Sir Albert Sassoona, his brother, Mr. Solomon David Sassoona, addressed the Governor, and invited him to unveil the statue. This was done by cutting a silk cord with a gold-handled knife. The design of the statue is quite familiar to us in Europe, since the plaster-cast was conspicuous in front of the Indian Court at the Paris Exhibition last year. It stands in bronze at Bombay upon a granite pedestal 14 ft. 6 in. high, the group of sculpture, horse and man, rising 12 ft. 6 in. from the pedestal. The site where it is erected is the open space at the south end of the Fort, at the top of the Apollo Pier-road, near the Dockyard and Sailors' Home. The scene at the unveiling ceremony was of an interesting character, but its pleasantness was marred by a violent rain-storm during nearly the whole time. Our Artist's Sketch shows the statue when Sir Richard Temple had just severed the cord and let the curtain fall. We have mentioned the Sassoona "General" Hospital at Poona, a merit of which, as likewise of the Elphinstone General Hospital at Bombay, is the equal admission of afflicted persons of all classes, races, and religions. An Illustration of this laudable spirit of true charity, which seems to belong to the Good Jew, as well as to the Good Samaritan and the Good Christian, is presented in our Artist's Second Sketch. It shows the medical and surgical gentlemen, in the out-patients' ward, or dispensary, attending freely to all, Hindoo or Mohammedan, or of whatever creed or nation, who come to seek the help of beneficent European science.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We gave last week a summary of the proceedings of the season which closed on Saturday, and a few lines will now suffice to complete our record. To the brief notice then given of the special performance in aid of the sufferers by the inundations in Italy and the eruption of Mount Etna may now be added a word or two as to the details of the programme. These comprised the overture and the scene of the meeting of the cantos from "Guglielmo Tell" (with Signor Corsi as Arnaldo, Signor Vidal as Walter, and M. Maurel as Tell), the trio of doctors from "Crispino e la Comare" (supported by Signori Ciampi, Capponi, and Scolara), part of the third act of "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Amelia, Mdlle. Mantilla; Renato, M. Maurel), the scene in the palace from "Rigoletto" (Gilda, Mdlle. Valleria; the Duke, Signor Nouelli; and Rigoletto, Signor Graziani), the fourth act of "La Favorita" (Leonora, Madame Scalchi, Fernando, Signor Gayarré, and Baldassare, Signor Silvestri); a Ballet Divertissement, supported by Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Renters; a part of the fourth act of "Faust" (with Signor I. Corsi as Faust, M. Gailhard as Mefistofele, and Signor Cotogni as Valentino), and the National Anthem. After the selection from "Guglielmo Tell" a piece composed by Madame Adelina Patti was performed by the orchestra and a supplemental military band placed on the stage. It was entitled "Fior di Primavera," and met with anything but a favourable reception. It is, indeed, nothing more than a trifling waltz of the most commonplace kind. Madame Patti will do well to limit her attention to that walk of executive art in which she has scarcely a rival.

Thursday week was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Patti, who repeated one of her most charming performances, as Rosina in "Il Barbiere," the cast of which was altogether similar to that of last month. The reception of Madame Patti—after some slight manifestation from a small (Italian?) clique at the beginning of the opera—was of the usual triumphant kind, including numerous recalls and bouquets. Her aria introduced in the Lesson-scene was the waltz from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," the encore of which was replied to by singing "Within a mile o' Edinbro' town," a second encore having been answered by giving "Home, sweet home."

The final performance of the season, on Saturday, consisted of "L'Etoile du Nord," Madame Patti having again sustained the principal character, that of Caterina, in which her brilliant vocalisation was admirably manifested. Indeed, the great vocalist has scarcely ever sung more finely than on the two occasions now referred to. The other principal characters on Saturday were efficiently sustained by Mdlle. Valleria (Prascovia), M. Maurel (Pietro), Signor Nouelli (Danilowitz), Signor Ciampi (Gritzenko), and Signor Capponi (Rainaldo).

With the National Anthem, played after the opera, the house closed—to be reopened on Aug. 9 by Messrs. Gatti, for Promenade Concerts, with Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Alfred Cellier as conductors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production, for the first time in the new building, of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni" took place on Thursday week, when Madame Gerster sustained the character of the heroine with great success. Her exceptionally high range of voice, and brilliant and finished execution, were finely displayed in the bravura aria, "O luce di quest'anima" (encored); and in the duets with Linda's father, Antonio, her lover (Carlo); and Pierotto; the closing scene with Carlo having offered a special manifestation of Madame Gerster's cultivated vocalisation. Madame Trebelli's fine voice and good method gave great effect (as in past performances of the opera) to the music of Pierotto; Signor Gaslassi sang the music of Antonio with excellent dramatic feeling; Signor Frapolli was a very acceptable Carlo, and Herr Behrens gave the music of the Prefect impressively. This week was chiefly appropriated to benefits—that of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk having been announced for Monday (in "Carmen"), of Madame Gerster for Tuesday (in "Il Talismano"), of Signor Campanini on Wednesday (in "Aida"), and of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee, this (Saturday) evening, when the extra performances will terminate with the same opera.

Balf's posthumous work was given on Tuesday, for the only time this season, and was received with the same special marks of favour as on its first production, in 1874, and in subsequent repetitions. The cast was nearly identical with that of last year; and Madame Gerster's brilliant singing as Edith Plantagenet again, as then, produced a great effect, as did the excellent performance of Madame Marie Roze as the Queen; the other principal characters having been efficiently filled, as before, by Signor Campanini (Sir Kenneth), Signor Galassi (Richard Coeur de Lion), and Signor Del Puente (Nectabonus); with Signori Rinaldini, Franceschi, Grazzi, and Pyatt in subordinate parts. All the popular pieces in the opera were received with great applause, several being encored.

Promenade concerts are also to be given at this theatre—commencing on Aug. 9—conducted by Signor Ardit.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A concert and operatic performances took place at St. George's Hall on Thursday week, when the medals and diplomas recently awarded to the students were distributed by Sir Julius Benedict. There were ten gold and fifty-two silver medals, besides three medals presented by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

The concert comprised some clever performances by Master T. Pearsall (violin), Misses E. K. Russell and F. Waud (piano-forte), and Misses Tiffin and Maclean (vocalists).

Then came Grisar's pretty operetta "The Disguise," in which Miss Rosa Leo, who was associated with Signor G. Garcia, manifested much talent, appearing quite at home on the boards.

In the version of "Le Maçon," an early opera by Auber, there is much pleasing and graceful music. The text has been well rendered into English by Mrs. Henry Wilde; and the performance was supported by Miss Webster, as the heroine, Henriette; Miss Carreras, as Irma; Miss M. Turner, as Zobeide; Mr. Burdon, as Usbeck; Mr. Bromell, as Rica; Mr. H. Kearton, as Roger; Mr. De Meric, as Léon de Meriville, and Mr. Isidore de Lara, as Baptiste—members of Signor Gustave Garcia's dramatic class. Dr. Wyld, the Principal of the college, conducted most efficiently.

The proceedings were of a most satisfactory kind, as exemplifying the progress of the students under the system of tuition pursued by the eminent professors at the London Academy of Music.

The Bank Holiday will be celebrated by a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by several of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, with Sir J. Benedict as conductor. On the same day there will be musical performances at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival held last Saturday it was reported that the arrangements for the festival were in so forward a state as to leave no cause for anxiety regarding their completion by the appointed time. Herr Max Bruch and M. Saint-Saëns, the composers of the new cantatas, have undertaken to visit this country before the festival, so as to attend the rehearsals. Arrangements had been made with the following solo vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Etelka Gerster, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Herr Henschel.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon and Jupiter rise nearly together on the evening of the 4th, and remain near each other throughout the night. From the time of Moon rising on the 7th she is near and to the left of Saturn throughout the night. She is also near to and on the left of Mars from the time of rising throughout the night. On the 18th she is near Mercury; on the 20th she is near Venus; and on the 31st a second time near Jupiter, being to the right of the planet in the early evening hours; the nearest approach will be about 10h, when the planet will be a little south of the Moon, and after this time the Moon will move to the left of the planet. She is nearest the Earth on the 22nd, and at her greatest distance on the 9th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 2nd at 12 minutes after 7h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 10th " 9 "	2 " morning.
New Moon	" 17th " 11 "	8 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 24th " 12 "	3 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 31st " 58 "	6 " afternoon.

Mercury is badly situated for observation. He sets on the 4th at 8h. 16m., or 35 minutes after the Sun; and on the 15th Mercury and the Sun set nearly together; and from this time to Oct. 2 he sets in daylight. On the 25th the Sun and Mercury rise nearly at the same time; and on the 29th the planet rises about 41 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 9th, near the Moon on the 18th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 4m., or 1h. 18m. after the Sun; this interval decreases to 1h. 3m. by the 9th, to 41 minutes by the 19th, and to 16 minutes by the 29th, on which day she sets at 7h. 9m. p.m. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 19th, near the Moon on the 20th, and stationary among the stars on the last day of the month.

Mars rises on the 8th at 10h. 15m. p.m., on the 18th at 9h. 47m. p.m., and on the 28th at 9h. 18m. p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 9th; he is due south on the 1st at 5h. 37m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 12m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 38m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 8th at 8h. 23m. p.m., or 49 minutes after the Sun; on the 18th at 7h. 42m. p.m.; and on the last day he rises very nearly at the same time as the Sun sets, and from this day he rises in daylight, or before the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the last day, and in opposition to the Sun on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 16m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 15m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 5m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 9h. 29m. p.m., on the 18th at 9h. 49m. p.m., on the 28th at 9h. 9m. p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 23m. a.m.

OBITUARY.

SIR C. T. STYLE, BART.

Sir Thomas Charles Style, eighth Baronet, died on the 23rd ult. at his residence, 102, Sydney-place, Bath. He was born Aug. 23, 1797, the second son of Sir Charles Style, sixth Baronet, by Camilla, his wife, eldest daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, Kent, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, Sir Thomas, the seventh Baronet, in November, 1813. He married, in 1822, Isabella, daughter of Sir George Cayley, Baronet, of Brompton County, York, and had a daughter, Emma, who died in August, 1834. Sir Charles was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Donegal, and served as High Sheriff in 1824. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament by Scarborough, and retired in 1841. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and was always ready to take part in the political contests of Bath, in which city he had been for the last nineteen years a constant resident. This family was descended from Sir John Style, an eminent diplomatist in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., whose son, Sir Humphrey Style, was Sheriff of Kent in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII., and whose great-grandson, Thomas Style, Esq., of Wateringbury, Kent, was created a Baron April 21, 1627, by King Charles I. By his decease without issue, the baronetcy, created in 1627, devolves on his cousin, now Sir William Henry Marsham Style, ninth Baronet, of Glenmore, county Donegal, J.P. and D.L., who is married to the Hon. Rosamond Marian, daughter of the late Lord Tredegar.

THE DOWAGER LADY CARRINGTON.

The Right Honourable Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Dowager Lady Carrington, died on the 26th ult. at her residence in Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship, who was born in 1815, was the youngest daughter of Peter Robert, nineteenth Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and second Lord Gwydyr, by the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of James, first Lord Perth, and was consequently sister of the late Lord Willoughby de Eresby. At that nobleman's decease the very ancient title of Willoughby de Eresby, the sixth on the roll of baronies, fell into abeyance between his sisters, the Dowager Lady Aveland and the Dowager Lady Carrington, the lady whose death we record; and it so remained until called out in 1871, in favour of the elder, who is now Baroness de Eresby in her own right. Lady Carrington was married, as his second wife, Aug. 10, 1840, to Robert John, second Lord Carrington, by whom she was mother of the present Lord Carrington; of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. H. P. Carrington, M.P.; of the Hon. R. C. G. Carrington, Grenadier Guards; of the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, of Blythswood, and of Lady Petersham.

LORD JERVISWOOD.

The Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswood, late one of the Lords Justiciaries of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at his residence, Dryburgh House, near St. Boswell's, on the 23rd ult. He was born Nov. 3, 1804, the second son of George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstain and Jerviswood, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bart., of Stichill, and was brother of George Baillie Hamilton, who succeeded to the Earldom of Haddington in 1858. Lord Jerviswood was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, and held the post of Advocate Depute in 1844, 1846, and 1852. In 1853 he became Sheriff of Stirlingshire, in 1858 was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in the same year was advanced to be Lord Advocate. In 1859 he sat in Parliament as Member for Linlithgowshire for a few months, until constituted a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, when he took the title of Lord Jerviswood. In 1862 he was advanced to be a Lord Justiciary, and retired on a pension in 1874. In 1859 he had been given the rank of an Earl's younger son. Lord Jerviswood married, Dec. 27, 1831, Anne, third daughter of Hugh, Lord Polwarth, and leaves one son and two daughters.

HON. E. V. WYATT-EDGEWELL.

The Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgewell, of Stanford Hall, in the county of Leicestershire, Captain 17th Lancers, was killed in action, near Ulundi, aged thirty-three. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Edgewell Wyatt-Edgewell and the Baroness Brayne. It was only on May 13 last that by the death of his aunt, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, the abeyance of the ancient barony of Brayne was terminated, and that the gallant officer whose death we record became heir-apparent to that title (now held by his mother), and possessor of the family estate at Stanford Hall. He was born Aug. 16, 1845, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the 17th Lancers in 1866. He had just qualified himself for admission to the Staff College when, the war breaking out in Afghanistan, he volunteered for service there, but his offer was not accepted. Soon after, his regiment being ordered to Zululand, he proceeded to South Africa, and met a soldier's death at the head of his troop near Ulundi. His only surviving brother, the Hon. Alfred Thomas Townshend Wyatt-Edgewell becomes heir-apparent of the barony of Brayne.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Vice-Admiral Henry Story, on the 22nd ult., at Avranches. John Henry Heigham, J.P. and D.L., Esq., of Hunston Hall, Suffolk, on the 22nd ult.

The Rev. Wareyn William Darby, Rector of Shottisham, Suffolk, on the 21st ult., at Torquay, aged thirty-eight.

Lieutenant-General John Kennedy McCausland, C.B., on the 23rd ult., at Melrose Villa, Cheltenham, aged seventy-six.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Campbell Garden, Bengal Infantry, June 20, at Barrackpore, aged forty-two.

Robert Way Harty, only son of Sir Robert Harty, Bart., on the 22nd ult., at Ilsenberg-am-Harz, Germany, in his twentieth year.

Lieutenant Frederick J. Cokayne Frith, Adjutant 17th Lancers, killed in a skirmish with the enemy in Zululand on June 5. He was son of Major Cokayne Frith, of Buckland House, Dover, and was only twenty years of age.

Jane Constance, Lady Parker, wife of Sir William Biddulph Parker, Bart., of Shenstone Lodge, Lichfield, on the 20th ult., at Belmont Castle, Perthshire. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., and was married to Sir William in 1855.

Jane Bottrell, Lady Jephson, wife of Sir James Saumarez Jephson, Bart., Commander R.N., on the 20th ult., at Albany Villas, West Brighton, aged sixty-five. Lady Jephson was twice married—first to Dr. Perstow, 13th Dragoons; and secondly, in 1871, to Sir James Jephson.

Major the Hon. R. Hare, R.A., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged forty-one, unmarried. He was the third son of William, second Earl of Listowel, by Maria Augusta, his wife, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, and widow of George T. Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. James Spowers, one of the proprietors and



SPRING.

BY MRS. M. E. STAPLES.

"Although Mr. Spowers did not become an actual proprietor of the paper until the death of Mr. Allan Spowers, in 1877, and did not assume the general managership until the beginning of 1878, he had acted as his brother's representative for many years. During his connection with the paper he had gained, not merely the respect and esteem, but the affection of every one in the establishment."

General Richard John Stotherd, Senior Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, on the 24th ult., at Alma Villa, Southsea, aged eighty-two. He was son of Colonel Stotherd, of Fulbridge, Maldon, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was many years employed on the Ordnance Survey, Ireland, and afterwards as instructor at Woolwich, and became full General in 1872.

John Sharp, Esq., on the 19th ult., at The Hermitage, near Lancaster. He was eldest son of the late William Sharp, Esq., J.P., of Linden Hall, Lancashire, by Jane, his wife, only child of William Taylor, Esq., of Borwick Lodge, by Jane, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Henry Parkinson, Esq., of Woodacre Hall. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., and leaves five sons and one daughter.

Maria Elizabeth Lady Pilkington, at her residence, Catsfield Place, Sussex, on the 25th ult., aged ninety-three. This lady was the only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, by his wife, Frances Cerfay Kenneth Mackenzie, of Seaforth, and sister of Francis, late Lord Seaforth. Lady Pilkington married, in 1808, General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B., who died in 1853. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Burrell Hayley and Mrs. Lee.

Sir Edward Deas Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., who emigrated to New South Wales in 1828, and filled many important public offices in that colony. He had been a member of the Legislative Council since 1837, and was Vice-President of that body in 1856-7. From 1837 to 1856 he was Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records for the colony. He was appointed a member of the Senate of the Sydney University in 1850, Vice-Chancellor in 1862, and Chancellor in 1865.

John Berney Ladbrooke, Esq., a landscape-painter of the Norwich school, whose works are well known in his own county. The deceased was born in 1803, and was a son of Robert Ladbrooke, painter and drawing-master, of Norwich, and a nephew of John Crome ("Old Crome"), whose pupil he became after having received rudimentary instructions from his father, and whose influence was to be traced in many of his pictures. He excelled in the representation of woodland scenery.

John Thomas Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at the Consulate, Civita Vecchia, Italy, on the 16th ult. The deceased gentleman was twice married—first, to Janet (Jessie), fourth daughter of the late William Macbean, Esq., of Leghorn, Italy, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, of whom four sons survive. His second wife, who survives him, is Susanna Laura, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William George Beck, K.L.S., of Overton-road, Brixton, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy.

Jeffry Francis Prendergast, Esq., of the Villa Bianca, Bath, on the 22nd ult., at his residence on Bathwick-hill, in his eighty-first year. He was eldest son of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and nephew of General Sir Jeffry Prendergast, H.E.I.C.S., descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Prendergast, of Newcastle, in the county of Tipperary, represented in the senior line by Viscount Gort. Of Mr. Prendergast's half-brothers, the eldest, John P. Prendergast, of the Irish Bar, is the well-known and able author of the "Cromwellian Settlement."

Vice-Admiral Henry Alexander Story, in his sixty-seventh year. He entered the Royal Naval College in December, 1826, embarked in December, 1828, as midshipman on board the Madagascar in the Mediterranean, served afterwards in the West Indies and in the Mediterranean, and in 1839, as Lieutenant, was appointed to the Druid, from which ship, after participating in the earlier operations of the war in China, he was invalidated early in 1841. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Nov. 9, 1846; was Inspecting-Commander in the Coastguard at Dartmouth from February, 1850, until August, 1854; and subsequently served in the Baltic until the close of the Russian war. He became retired Captain in 1864, Rear-Admiral in 1873, and Vice-Admiral in 1878.

The Hon. Captain William Langdon, R.N., in Tasmania, on May 23, at the age of eighty-eight years. For nearly fifty years he was a resident in the colony of Tasmania, where he held considerable property, partly granted by Government for his naval services. He was a member of the Legislative Council. He held his commission as a naval officer under four Sovereigns, having entered the Royal Navy in 1803, at the age of twelve years. He fought in several actions of the old French and American wars, and was wounded at Corunna in 1809. Captain Langdon's eldest daughter is the present Dowager Lady Roberts; and his youngest son, Lieutenant F. G. C. Langdon, R.N., is now serving in her Majesty's ship Pegasus, on the China station.

The polling at Ennis took place on Saturday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Finegan by a small majority. The numbers were:—Finegan (Nationalist), 83; O'Brien (Home Ruler), 77; Wilson Fitzgerald (Conservative), 54.

Admiral Farquhar distributed the prizes won by cadets on board the Britannia, at Dartmouth, on Thursday week, when the Midsummer term of instruction was brought to a close. Princes Albert Victor and George are two of the cadets who have satisfactorily passed their examination, and leave the ship.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society's Show was held at Berwick on Thursday week, and was a great success, about 15,000 persons being present, including the Duke of Bedford, Earl Percy, M.P., Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., Sir D. C. Majoribanks, M.P., Captain Milne Holme, M.P., the Sheriff of Northumberland, and the Mayor of Berwick. The entries, which numbered over a thousand, included many of the short-horn cattle present at the Royal Agricultural Show. In sheep, Miss Stark Millendean, Kelso, with her border Leicesters, beat the prize-winners at the Royal Agricultural Show, belonging to Mr. Tweedie, Forest Catterick. In the Cheviots, Mr. Elliot Hindhope, Jedburgh, carried all before him. There was a large show of implements.

The report in connection with the Nightingale Fund for the year 1878 states that twenty-four probationer-nurses had completed their training in the school at St. Thomas's Hospital and received appointments. Independently of these, there were thirty nurses remaining in the school. The general course of training included a series of lectures on medical subjects by Dr. Bristow, F.R.S., and a series of lectures by Dr. Bernays on elementary chemical subjects. Mr. Crofts gave clinical lectures, special demonstrations on bandaging, and lectures on anatomy. The probationers' powers were tested at the bedside, and once a month they had to record a detailed account of their day's work. The balance-sheet shows that after meeting the year's expenses a sum of £1486 9s. 10d. remained to the credit of the fund.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G W M (Manchester).—Your last problem in two moves with the B at K R sq and the Knight's Pawn unmoved is an impossible position.
B M (Engelberg).—See the note to No. 1848 below. If you should have a tedious quarter of an hour on your travels that problem may still serve to beguile it.
J H (Barnsley).—It is not necessary to send a diagram of the problem with the solution. Yours of No. 1847 is wrong.

E T (Bath).—Thanks for your obliging letter.
Paoletti Bar.—Copies of Mr. Gossip's book can be obtained only from the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern. We do not know the price.

J S A R (Battersea).—Perhaps the notice given below may have the desired effect.
S J C (Worthing).—If you desire the game to be examined you must adhere to the notation in common use. Yours is not new, it is now standard.

D W K (Dieppe).—End games are not suitable to this column, and yours is not original. Compare it with the following:—White: K at K R sq; B at K B sq. Black: K at K B sq; Rooks at K Kt 2nd and Q Kt 7th. The positions are precisely the same; but Black can win with or without the move. There is no draw by the stalemate or perpetual check, as you suppose, if Black play the King across to Q Kt 2nd.

M O'H (Dublin).—You will find the information you require about London Chess Clubs in "Dickens's Dictionary of London," which can be obtained through any bookseller. Thanks for the old copy of the Madras paper; it is very interesting.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1846 received from Norman Rumbelow, W. M., and Coppiapino.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1847 received from W. Lessom, Thorpe Reading-Room, Daubhill, Alfreton, Gordon Jackson, Irleth, L. W. T., Aoibhín (Madrid), A. Pierre (Ostend), S. P. Macartney, P. le Page, and W. M.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1848 received from W. S. Least, Julia Short, W. Lessom, C. E. Norman Rumbelow, Lulu Alfreton, Helen Lee, C. S. Oxen, F. R. Jeffrey, H. Barrett, G. L. Mayne, R. Ingoldsby, H. Langford, E. Elsbury, T. Greenbank, S. Farrant, S. Western, M. O'Halloran, G. Fosbrooke, D. Templeton, B. Arnold, B. L. Dyke, A. Tremaine, Kitten, R. Turner, N. Cator, L. Sharswood, W. Warren, Ben Nevis, R. Gray, Little Woman in White, T. Barrington, An Old Hand, T. Story, Hereford, Alpha, W. S. B., J. W. W., J. A. Brown, Ryecroft, P. le Page, Copiapino, and L. S. D.

NOTE.—This difficult problem has baffled the efforts of a large number of our regular solvers from whom we have received proposed solutions by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th and 1. Kt to Q 8th. They all overlook, however, that Black has a good reply to either of these moves in 1. K to K 6th. The answer to 1. Kt to Q B 7th (ch) is 1. Kt takes Kt; and if White play 1. Kt, Black's defences are too numerous for special mention.

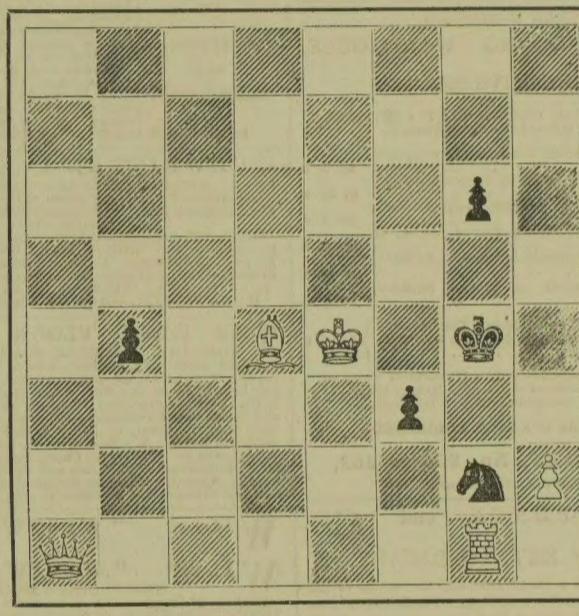
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1847.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1850.

By Moz (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at Simpson's Divan between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. BLACKBURN.

(King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K B 4th P to K 4th
2. P takes P. P to Q 3rd
3. P takes P. B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

5. P to Q 3rd Kt to Kt 5th
6. B to Kt 5th P to K B 3rd
7. B to B sq Kt to B 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd B to K B 4th
9. P to K 3rd

The best continuation here is 5. P to Q 4th, a move that is equally effective if Black play the Kt to R 3rd on the fourth move.

5. Kt to Kt 5th Threatening the Queen as well as mate on the move. All this is part of the admirable combination beginning in 14. Kt

6. B to Kt 5th P to K B 3rd
7. B to B sq Kt to B 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd B to K B 4th
9. P to K 3rd

The timidity implied in this move is by no means characteristic of White's play. The Pawn might have been advanced to Q 4th with advantage.

9. Q to K 2nd Q to K 2nd
10. Q to K 2nd Castles Q R
11. B to Q 2nd K R to K sq

The weakness of White's ninth move is now apparent, for Black has gained valuable time while developing this assault upon the King's Pawn.

12. P to K 4th Q to B 2nd
13. Castles He had an alternative move here in 13. Kt to Q sq, and, although it is a strategic movement to the rear, it appears to be safer than castling.

13. R to Q 2nd Kt to Q 4th
14. B to K sq Kt to K 6th

Black has prepared the ground for this combination with great skill and foresight. Should White now capture the Bishop, there follows:—

15. Kt takes P (at B 4th) Kt takes P (at B 4th)
16. Kt to K 4th Q takes R P
17. P to B 3rd Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
18. K to B 2nd R takes Kt,

and White cannot take the Rook because of Q to R 4th (ch), &c.

18. Q takes Kt does not look very satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is better than the move in the text. Suppose—

18. Q takes Kt Kt to Kt 5th

19. K takes R Q to K 6th

20. K takes R Q to K 6th

21. P to K R 3rd Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

22. K takes Kt B to Kt 3rd

23. P to B 3rd R to R 5th

24. K to R sq R to K 3rd

25. K R to R 2nd R to Kt 3rd

26. P to B 4th R to Kt 3rd

27. R to Q B 2nd B to K sq

28. K R to K 2nd Q to K 4th (ch)

29. B to B 3rd Q to Kt 6th

30. R to K sq K R to R 3rd

31. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th

32. P to Q 5th B to Kt 3rd

33. K R to K 2nd Q to B 6th

34. B to Kt 2nd R takes P (ch)

White has struggled gallantly to concentrate his forces in defence of the beleaguered Q R P, but Black's skilful manœuvres now result in a series of exchanges that carry the victory. The game throughout is a fine example of Mr. Blackburne's play.

35. R takes R Q takes R
36. B to R 5th Q takes B P
37. B to K B 3rd Q to Q 5th (ch)
38. B to B 3rd R takes B (ch)
39. K takes R Q to Q 6th,
and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Two games have been played in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason since our last report, and one of them was won by the English amateur, the other standing adjourned as we go to press. In the game won by Mr. Potter, which was the twelfth in the match, that gentleman was first player, and chose the King's Knight's opening, to which Mr. Mason opposed the old lines of the "Petroff defence," posting his King's Bishop at Queen's 3rd, instead of the now recognised move of 6 B to K 2nd. Throughout the opening both players appeared desirous of avoiding drawn positions, and at the fourteenth move Mr. Potter "wilted in," as our American cousins say, by sacrificing one of his Bishops for a Pawn. The piece turned out to be a Greek gift, for the attack soon after broke through the defence, winning in twenty-eight moves. This game, which is one of the most interesting that has yet occurred in the match, will be published in our next issue. The score now stands:—Mr. Potter, 3; Mr. Mason, 2; drawn games, 7; and one game unfinished. The thirteenth game was begun at the Divan on the 26th ult., and, after four hours' play, was adjourned, the position being then critical for both sides.

The summer drills at Aldershot terminated on Thursday week, when the Duke of Cambridge held an inspection of about 9000 troops in the Long Valley.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1872) with a codicil (dated Dec. 23, 1876) of the Right Hon. John Laird Mair, Baron Lawrence, P.C., G.C.B., and G.C.S.I., late of No. 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Harriette Catherine, Dowager Baroness Lawrence, the widow, John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence, and the Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator settles his real estate at Pimlico and elsewhere upon his eldest son, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies to all his children, and annuities to his sisters. A sum of £50,000 is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for the person who shall be entitled to his real estate. The residue of the personalty he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated June 11, 1876) of his Excellency General the Marquis Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora, late of Florence, who died on Jan. 5, 1878, was proved in London on the 15th ult., the personal estate in England being sworn under a nominal sum. The testator leaves to Pia Casa di Lavora (workhouse), Florence, the reversion to his house, No. 1, Via Venezia, on condition that they pay four shares of 5000 lire each towards the Duomo of the Santa Maria Del Fiore; the usufruct of his capital of 2,000,000 lire, invested in the shares of the National Bank of Italy and the Italian Five per Cent Consols, he gives to his nephew, the Marquis Tommaso Ferrero De la Marmora, Prince of Masserano, for life, and if he dies without issue, when his family will become extinct, the said shares in the National Bank of Italy are given for the relief of the poor of the commune of Biella; and the annual income, amounting to 50,000 lire, of the said Italian Consols is to be applied for the relief of the poor of the commune of Turin. Subject to the foregoing and a few other bequests, the testator appoints his said nephew his universal heir.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1879) of Mr. Alexander Howell Jenkins, late of No. 17, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on April 29 last, at Folkestone, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Fry Buchanan and Charles Griffith Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Among other bequests, the testator bequeaths £80,000 railway stock upon trust for his wife for life; £10,000 each upon trust for his nieces Clara Jane Brown and Mrs. Lucretia Jenkins Brock, and £10,000 upon trust for the children of his late niece Clara Elizabeth Scott. The residue he leaves upon trust for his nephew, William Henry Phillips Jenkins.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1876) with two codicils (dated April 1, 1878, and Feb. 26, 1879) of Mr. Benjamin Bagnall, late of Timperley House, in the parish of Lillington, Warwickshire, who died on May 12 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Robert Hodgkinson and William Hawkins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Maria Bagnall, in addition to other bequests, an annuity of £2000 during life or widowhood; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hobday, his nephew, William M. Hobday, and his niece, Mary E. Braybrooke, £500 per annum each, and there are additional bequests to the two latter on the death of Mrs. Hobday; to his son, Benjamin Bagnall, an annuity of £1200, to be increased by £2000 per annum on the death or marriage again of Mrs. Bagnall; and some other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his son for life, and then for his children.

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